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LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Settlement of Boundary Between Alaska and British Territory.

FIXING TO FIGHT FOR THE BOUNTY

Recognition of the Cuban Insurrectionists as Belligerents Must Wait on Congress—American Alliance Against European Aggressions. The Government Printing Office.

To Test the Sugar Bounty Law. The Louisiana sugar people have about decided to test all questions arising out of Comptroller Bowler's action in declining to pay the sugar bounty appropriated by congress, in the United States circuit court of Louisiana. The two cases that will be used to test the constitutionality of the law are the cause of Andrew H. Gay for \$3,753.22 under the \$5,000,000 appropriation, and of Cleophas Le garde for \$1,274.50 out of the \$338,000 appropriation.

Conference of American Republics. It is understood that a formal invitation is on the way from Brazil to the United States to join in a conference looking to an agreement between American republics for an alliance to resist European aggression on this continent. When the invitation is received it will be promptly acted upon by the president and representatives of the United States will be designated immediately. It was learned at the state department that the administration is heartily in accord with the proposition, and that Brazil's proposition has the cordial endorsement of Secretary Olney.

The Cuban Insurrection. Although the provisional government of Cuba has appointed a diplomatic agent for the United States, it is not probable that the administration will take any definite steps toward recognizing the insurgents as belligerents until congress meets. It is understood that at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday it was decided to submit the question to congress in the president's message. If congress takes the side of Cuba the administration is ready to do its bidding, but the president hesitates to take the initial step before congress speaks. Cuba must maintain the present contest vigorously in order to secure congressional recognition.

Government Printing Office. The grand jury of the District of Columbia reported to Judge Cole the result of the recent visit to and examination of the building occupied as the government printing office. They "recommend that congress, without delay, appoint a proper committee of expert professional men to examine absolutely and with certainty into the architectural stability of the United States government printing office. And it is our opinion," the report continues, "that the disregard on the part of congress of the conditions existing at the government printing office will entail a responsibility which no one of us would desire to assume, and a liability which the government of the United States cannot afford to ignore. There are often from 1,200 to 1,500 people employed in the building, which has been repeatedly denounced as a death trap. Measures for relief have invariably been stopped by a disagreement between the two houses of congress as to the new site to be selected, charges of jobbery being always made, either on one side or the other."

Alaska Boundary Question. The visit of the two members of the Canadian cabinet to Sir Julian Pauncefote has, it is understood, resulted in the outlining of a formal proposition to the United States looking to the settlement of the dispute of the commission. The recent boundary commission has jurisdiction apparently over the line designated by ten marine leagues from the southern coast. But while this appeared last year to be of the utmost importance, at the present it is overshadowed by the dispute as to the exact location of the 141st meridian, which, from Mount Elias northward, is the designated boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska. It is believed now that the cabinet tomorrow, will reach a definite conclusion by which an amicable adjustment of the line will be secured. Both the United States coast survey and geological survey are preparing to send out parties to locate the line definitely, and if the Canadians join with the United States, as now seems probable, the serious aspect of the case will be promptly passed over.

Watching for Filibusters. In consequence of complaints received through Spanish sources of renewed activity among insurgents in the Florida Keys, the secretary of the treasury has ordered the revenue cutters Winona, Captain Abbey, and Morrill, Captain Roberts, now at Tampa, Fla., to keep a sharp lookout and to make cruises among the Keys for the purpose, if possible, of locating parties there who contemplate violating the neutrality laws of the United States in engaging in a filibustering expedition to help the rebels in Cuba. The revenue cutters, McLane and Forward are now at Key West and will remain until some repairs are finished. Spain is strengthening her consular service in the United States at every point. This is obviously due to the Cuban situation, particularly the organization of filibustering parties in this country. Today the president granted exequaturs to three new Spanish consular officers. They are Juan Patons Y. Martinez, Vice-Consul at New Orleans; Jose Maria Lluich, Consul at Boston, and Juan Vasquez, Vice-Consul at Key West.

GOLD STANDARD PAY.

A COMPARISON OF WAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In Many Trades Wages Are Higher in Silver Countries Than in All the Gold Standard Countries of Europe—Figures Deceptive.

One of the arguments, or rather assertions, upon which the advocates of the gold standard lay peculiar stress is the alleged low rate of wages in silver countries as compared with those of gold countries. We have often noticed that while this assertion is made with a great deal of emphasis, the relative rates of wages in the two classes of countries are never actually stated and contrasted. We know now why they are not. It is because they do not bear out the claim of the gold standard orators. We have before us the very tables so often referred to, but never quoted, by the gold monometallists, which show the weekly wages paid to the general trades in countries whose currencies are on the gold and those whose currencies are on the silver basis. We observe in these tables that such gold standard countries as Egypt and Turkey are omitted from the tables, doubtless because their wages were entirely too low to show up to advantage in a gold standard argument. Nevertheless, especially prepared as these tables were for a campaign of gold monometallism, they are utterly destructive of the argument based on the comparative wage rates. While these tables show that in a number of the general trades wages are higher in the gold standard than they are in the silver standard countries, they also show that in a number of others the wages in the latter countries are higher than they are in nearly all the gold standard countries of Europe, and that they compare favorably even with the wages paid in England and France. Thus the tables show that in Mexico bricklayers receive \$10 per week, while in Germany they receive \$4.21 per week, in Belgium \$4.53 per week, in Holland \$4.89, in Italy \$4.20, in Spain \$3.80, in France \$5.74. In Mexico masons get \$10.80, and in Peru, also on a silver standard, they get \$14.76 per week. The same class of laborers in England get \$7.68 per week, in France \$5.33, in Germany \$4.67, in Belgium \$5.22, in Holland \$4.80, in Italy \$3, in Spain \$3.30, in Switzerland \$5.27. In Mexico the wages of a carpenter range from \$1.50 to \$4.75 per day. In Peru they are \$9.50 per week, and in Venezuela, which was on the silver standard when the table was prepared, they are \$9.84. In Germany carpenters get \$4.11 per week, in Belgium \$4.07, in Holland \$4.80, in Italy \$4, in Spain \$3.90. Brass founders in Mexico get \$10 per week, in Germany they get \$4.33, in Holland \$4, in Italy \$4, in Denmark \$4.82. In Mexico the wages of a cabinetmaker are \$10 per week, in Peru they are \$14.76 per week, and in Venezuela they are \$14.45, both of these latter countries being classed in the table as silver countries. In Germany a cabinetmaker gets \$4.25 per week, in Denmark \$4.58, in Belgium \$5, in Holland \$4.80, in Italy \$3.40, in France \$6.14. Tinsmiths get \$7.50 per week in Mexico and \$14 per week in Venezuela. In Germany they get \$3.55, in Holland \$4, in Spain \$3, in Belgium \$4.40, in France \$5.50, in England \$6.50. Tailors get \$7.14 per week in Mexico and \$12.50 per week in Venezuela. In Germany they get \$3.41 per week, in Italy \$4, in Spain \$4.90, in Holland \$5, in France \$5.62. What is there in these figures to justify the claim that high wages go with the gold standard and low wages go with the silver standard? Reduce these wages all to their gold value, and it still appears that the earnings of the workman in these despised silver countries are higher than they are in nearly all the great and enlightened gold standard countries of Europe. When among the "great enlightened" nations of Europe, despite the blessings of a gold standard, you find laborers working for from 20 to 30 cents per day, as the reports accompanying these tables show to be the case in Italy and Switzerland, when "skilled labor" can be had in the German textile industries for 43 cents per day, what excuse is there for all this howl about low wages in silver countries?—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Getting Rich Without Work. If you held the title to ten thousand acres of good land, couldn't you get rich—without work? If you could borrow money from the government at 1 per cent and loan it to the farmers in your county at 10 per cent, couldn't you get rich—without work? If you happened to be born rich, had plenty of money, lived in a country where men were made cheap and money was made dear, couldn't you get rich—without work? If you had obtained a monopoly on some natural product, like coal, or oil, or lumber, or silver, or gold—things that you could not make—and millions of people wanted them, couldn't you get rich—without work? If you have brains and can think for yourself, hadn't you better think?—Coming Nation.

Will some of the Napoleons of finance please explain how Uncle Sam can redeem the \$811,031,490.44 paper money, now unredeemed, with \$107,236,486.79? No use to deny these figures; they are exactly as given by Secretary Carlisle. Just think of it! Only a little over 13 cents in gold to cover \$1 in paper. The national banks in the United States and the national treasury together have only about \$275,000,000 in gold, while they have obligations out (their notes) to the amount of \$1,066,000,000.—Southern Mercury.

AFTER THE CAMPAIGN.

Net Results of the Special Election in Georgia.

1. Mr. Black holds his two counties and we hold our nine. Considering that in each county a majority of the registrars were Democrats and that in most of the counties their conduct was strongly partisan, our holding of the nine counties demonstrates that our lines cannot be broken.

2. To hold his two counties Mr. Black had to register at least 1,200 fictitious and illegal voters in Richmond, and had to throw out at least 1,500 of our legal voters in Hancock, Jefferson, Columbia and Wilkinson.

The committee of Democrats headed by Jesse Thompson ought to be good authority on illegal registration in Augusta, and they filed a list of 1,200 with the registrars.

3. Mr. Black now stands elected by an illegal majority of about 1,500, whereas last November it was upwards of 7,000. Therefore our task on a contest is much lighter now than it was then.

4. The registration law gives us a record to go by; heretofore we had none.

5. We can get up the proofs of 1895 much more fully than we could have done those of 1894; for the reason that all the frauds of 1894 were committed upon one day, in the hasty-burly of an exciting election, while the frauds of 1895 were committed from day to day during the term of one month.

And they were committed under the eyes of men whom we had engaged to watch them. Our proofs are, therefore, ready.

6. We can get to congress just as quickly with this contest as we could have done with that of 1894; and get it decided just as early. We have lost absolutely nothing by giving Mr. Black another tilt—nor have our people lost anything.

7. By holding this special election we have familiarized ourselves with the workings of the registration law; and when the grand battle of 1896 opens we will be veterans instead of raw recruits. We have had some valuable experience with the law, and we will use it in 1896.

8. We have demonstrated beyond all dispute that the purpose of the Democratic party in Georgia is to get rid of the vote of the poor white man and the negro. This fact will not strengthen the Democrats.

9. We have demonstrated that the nine Populist counties belong to us of right, because after all the efforts of the Democratic registrars to cut down our lists to a minority standpoint, we still held our ground.

These are the net results of the election as we see them. All the advantages are with us, and we are in better trim for the contest before congress and the presidential election of 1896 than we were after the November election of 1894. T. E. W.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET OF 1828

An Interesting Kelle Picked Up in Columbus.

Sound Money: Mr. Fishback, chairman of the People's party of Franklin county, presented the office of Sound Money a photograph of the ticket used in the presidential election of 1828, in Ohio, the original of which is owned by Mr. David Herr, East Seventh street, Columbus, O. Strange as it may appear to our latter day Democratic leaders, it did not bear the name of "Democrat," but was known as the People's ticket. The following is an exact copy of the ticket, together with the names of the electors:

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Gratitude, Glory, Patriotism.
For Vice President.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Electors for Ohio:
Robert Lewis, Pike County.
Benjamin Jones, Wayne.
William Pratt, Hamilton.
Joseph Hough, Butler.
John Devor, Darke.
Thomas Gillespie, Greene.
Robert Morrison, Adams.
Valentine Keffler, Pickaway.
Joseph Barker, Washington.
John McElvain, Franklin.
George Trout, Perry.
George Sharp, Belmont.
John Patterson, Jefferson.
George McCook, Columbiana.
William Rayen, Trumbull.
Hugh McFee, Richland.

A fac simile of the original will appear in our next week's issue. The Democrats of 1828 must have been tinctured with populism to have adopted the motto: "Gratitude, Glory, Patriotism." It is in striking contrast with their motto of Gold, Greed and Plutocracy, for 1895.

The upward tendency of the market for silver is attracting close attention both here and in Europe. The headquarters of the speculation in silver is in London, but its price among other influences has a distinct bearing upon the securities of several American railway systems, as well as those of the Mexican lines. The rise in silver, if continued, would affect the last mentioned properties in three separate ways. First in their gross earnings, as the predominant industry in Mexico is the mining of silver, which has been continued, despite the fall in its price, and would naturally be stimulated by an increase in the earnings of the roads which traverse the mining districts. Secondly, the roads would be benefited by a reduction in their operating expenses, about one-third of which are paid in gold. Thirdly, a high price for silver increases the capacity of the roads to meet their fixed charges, which are payable in gold.

It is now in order to ask the Rothschilds what they want next.

LETTER FROM DEBS.

SAYS THAT TAGGING IS DEGRADING TO LABOR.

Next Will Come the Branding Iron—He Pronounces the System an Invasion of the Liberties of Americans—Reduced to the Level of Cattle.

Chicago Daily Press: From time to time plutocratic employers of laboring men spring the question of the advisability of tagging their employees as Western ranchmen brand their steers. These plutocrats claim that the employment of vast herds of human cattle makes it necessary to tag and number them, that their business may be conducted more satisfactorily to themselves; and with an impudence that defies exaggeration they "round up" their cattle and submit to them the propriety of substituting tags and numbers for names. One of the strange features of this scheme of degradation is seen in the fact that the men whom the plutocratic employers propose to tag and number as if they were penitentiary convicts deem it prudent to discuss the subject as if it were a business proposition rather than a shrewdly devised scheme to ignore their manhood, destroy their individuality as men and citizens, and make labor unappealingly odious. That this is the case, evidence from Milwaukee, Joliet and Chicago fully establish. In these localities, where corporations are engaged in iron and steel manufacturing enterprises, and a large number of workmen are employed, the proprietors have unblushingly proposed to tag the men, and the men are discussing the proposition; but so confident are the plutocrats that the men will consent to their own degradation that the tags have been ordered and are ready for use.

It is difficult to grasp the ineffable infamy of this degrading scheme.

If it were devised for convicts, galley slaves, criminals transported to penal colonies, it might be regarded as prudent; but that plutocratic employers should suggest the infamous practice for American workmen is to emulate the policy of the Russian despot, who tags and numbers the victims of his wrath whom he consigns to torture and to death in his Siberian mine. The scheme of tagging and numbering workmen proposed by the Illinois Steel company and kindred corporations leaves little more to be done to reach the lowest depths of wage-slave degradation in the United States. The tagging and numbering infamy accomplished, the branding iron and the iron collar will be in order.

Will American workmen quietly submit to be tagged and numbered? Indeed, will they accept the degradation under any possible circumstances or conditions?

Confronted by propositions and preparations to degrade workmen to the level of beasts of burden, to the level of "dumb driven cattle," is it not time for American workmen to protest and resist to the death, if required, to maintain their liberty and their manhood, to rescue their home from being numbered as stalls for cattle, their wives from the degrading designation of "dams," and their children as the progeny of some sire known only by his tag and number?

If American workmen have not abdicated their manhood, if the fires of liberty and high aspirations are not totally extinguished, they will give courage to understand that at any and every sacrifice they will resist this last and most infamous invasion of their rights and liberties, and that with their wives and children they will go down to honored graves rather than live the tagged and numbered slaves of corporations. EUGENE V. DEBS.

Augusta Frauds By An Eye Witness.

People's Party Paper: I was in Augusta on the 2d of October and saw some of the damnable work that was done by Mr. Black's friends to defeat Mr. Watson. The twenty-one-year-old negroes were divided into squads with a couple or more "heelers" in charge who would vote the scions of Democracy in one ward, and then take them to another, vote them to the next ward and continue the work indefinitely. For fear a mistake would be made, young Democrats stood near the polls with polling lists and the heeler would approach with his man; he would be given a name and vote him. The gang of twenty-one-year-old negroes, instead of leaving the polls would squat around and wait for the squad to be moved to the next ward. Electric cars were used to transport heelers and their men from ward to ward. When voting lagged at any precinct, some good Democrat would bring word that so and so must report immediately at the First, Second or such ward as was lagging. While the registration list was adhered to, any man with half a brain could see that a few ignorant negroes were used to poll Mr. Black's majority. I advise that Mr. Watson contest the election and do so as vigorously as possible. Sincerely, JOHN A. SIBLEY.

A grand reception will be tendered to Eugene V. Debs next month at Chicago, on the occasion of his return from Woodstock jail. It will be under the auspices of the various labor unions, as a protest against judicial and corporate tyranny. Delegates from labor unions throughout the country will be present, to demonstrate to the world of greed and arrogance that the heroic champion of labor has not been robbed of the love of his fellows by being incarcerated in the plutocratic bastle. Debs stands higher today in the hearts of the masses than any labor leader in America. All friends of humanity and justice delight to do him honor.

The people, and not the politicians, made the platform of the People's party.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOOKS.



HARVEY—I dedicate my book to the cause of the American people of this generation and of generations yet to come. SHERMAN—I dedicate my book to myself that my pocketbook may be well filled.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

The Only Advocates of Honest Legislation for the People.

In the absence of any argument they can offer against the Coxey bills, an occasional Republican or Democrat will say: "I'd be ashamed to vote for a hobo, horse jockey, a man with wheels in his head, etc." Gen. Coxey does own a stock farm where he raises fine blooded horses; he did conduct an army of poor men down to Washington to furnish congress with an object lesson, showing to what end their legislation was tending, (filling the country with tramps and pauperizing the farming and labor interests); he does believe that the poor people of this land have some rights that should be sacred even to congress, and that they should be furnished with steady employment at fair wages, and that they be exempt from paying further usury to the Shylocks who have already reduced them to a state of slavish beggary. Is there anything in all this to be ashamed of?

We are ashamed of some things, however. We are ashamed that we have given so many of our votes in the past to perpetuate in office such men as John Sherman, who has become a multimillionaire by repeatedly selling his vote in the senate to the Wall street sharks in order that their pet schemes for controlling the currency, as well as the government itself, might be perpetuated. Certain it is, he has not become so wealthy on a \$5,000 salary, and that he voted for the sharks he does not deny, as the congressional record stands out against him too plainly.

The whole country is ashamed of Grover Cleveland and his administration, and yet the financial views of that gentleman are in perfect harmony with the golden calf idol (Sherman) set up and worshipped by the Republican party.

And who is it who is not ashamed of Cal Brice, Mr. Coxey's opponent for the governorship of Ohio, in the methods by which he is conducting the campaign?

No, we are not ashamed of Mr. Coxey and are not afraid to compare his record with any of the gold bugs. He stands today the only advocate of honest legislation for the people of the three candidates for governor of Ohio, and should have the support of every poor man in the state.—Press-Review, Payne, O.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OUT OF IT.

Huntington Announces that Road Will Fight Only for Protection.

C. P. Huntington says that the Southern Pacific railroad is out of politics, but "if any candidate announces that he intends to cinch the road, we will fight him and try to defeat him, but we will do it openly."

Concerning the action of the railroad commissioners in reducing local rates, Huntington declares his purpose to test the issue in the courts. He says:

"An arbitrary reduction in rates is an illegal assault on railroad property which the courts can not and will not permit. I will trust to the courts for protection, and throughout my life I have relied upon the cold, impassioned injustice of our courts to such an extent that I have always tried to impress upon people the great need of intelligent, honest men for the judiciary."

From his first statement it may be fairly inferred that the Southern Pacific has been "in politics," and further that it has heretofore done its work secretly. A great deal of its secret work has been exposed, however.

Of course, the courts will not allow any such petty officials as the railroad commissioners to interfere with the rates of a mighty company that pays well for decisions in its favor.

The Associate Press dispatch, from which we quote, makes Mr. Huntington say that he has always relied upon the "injustice" of the courts. We presume that this word is a slip on the part of the reporter or some printer, nevertheless it expresses the truth of the matter.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

LESS THAN 1,500,000 PEOPLE PAY \$13,000,000 TAXES.

A Call to Arms—Great Excitement—Civil War Probable! Arm! Arm! and Defend Your Rights—Who Will Volunteer?

We heard the other day of a nation to which the foregoing figures fully apply. Less than 1,500,000 people, men, women and children, are taxed for \$13,000,000 annually, and no one can tell what they get in return!

It must be Russia! Can we stand idly by and see our fellow beings, even though they know no more of English than John Norrish does of French, robbed, plundered, impoverished in that terrible fashion? They are human and, after their own way, Christians. It is our duty to defend them. Recruiting quarters will be opened in the office of The Representative, and volunteers enrolled to march on Moscow and put an end to this tyranny.

"Hold on, Mr. Donnelly," cried our foreman, "you have got the wrong pig by the ear. It isn't Russia at all. It is true that Russia collects her taxes with the cat-o'-nine tails, applied to the soles of the farmers' bare feet; and we have not quite got to that yet; but we're getting there! Now we simply take away the farm for one-tenth its value."

"Well, what country is it? I certainly saw those statistics somewhere."

"Certainly; you saw them in our state auditor's report. The country referred to is Minnesota! Only thirty of forty years ago immigrants swarmed over our fat fields, lying broad and open, the magnificent gift of God; and they took them as a free gift; and now three-fourths of them are mortgaged, and the value of their products has decreased one-half; and in the midst of an unexampled abundance, which neither bin nor cellar nor crib can hold, the people are in sore straits of sorrow, excepting the money-lenders and the few who are out of debt. They have tried everything. They tried the Republican party for thirty years, and the Democratic party for eight years; and they followed the Howling Dervishes—the dancing Judases—into the mud of the Dismal Swamp, and they can't go any further in that direction!"

"Well, foreman," said a typo, "will we print that call for volunteers?"

"Call for volunteers! The very men you are trying to help would be the first to hang you. The theory of this Republic is: Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost! And the devil seems to have corralled the whole nation!"

No; no; they will gather around the shores of the Dismal Swamp and howl for the macadamized highway that ought to cross its dreadful depths—howl for promises, howl for lies, howl for disappointments, howl for destruction, howl for shame and poverty and misery.—Representative.

QUESTION OF LANDLORDISM.

The Land Question Is an Important One.

Lord Scully, who owns 100,000 acres of Illinois land, a whole county in Kansas, besides other large tracts in Kansas and Nebraska (42,000 acres in Nebraska county and 30,000 in Gage), has decided to become a citizen of this country and will settle in New York city. He does this because of the tendency in several states (where Populists are numerous) to deal with alien landlords. He will thus, through citizenship, retain his lordly tribute and secure protection. If rent to foreigners, tribute to an alien power, is a bad thing, a dangerous thing, which might lead gradually to complete subjection to foreign ownership of the whole country, what better is it to submit to landlords at home? That is what 52 per cent of our own people are now doing. Fifty-two per cent of our people are renters, according to the census of 1890, and no doubt tens of thousands of families have lost their homes through mortgage foreclosures since then.

If rent is all right, a good thing, Scully, the rack renter, is all right, Ireland is all right, and America under the present and increasing tribute to landlords is and will be all right.

Scully never did a day's work in America. He bought his Illinois land at \$1.25 per acre and paid for much of it in soldiers' land warrants, so that it cost him not to exceed 50 and 75 cents an acre. Without putting on any improvements he has rented it for an increasing sum and now gets \$3 to \$4 an acre in excess of taxes. Renters build their own hovels and live like dogs in kennels. In Nebraska and Kansas the same general plan is pursued. He bought his land of the government and paid for it in scrip. Wild land he first rented out for a series of years, charging the renter the first year the taxes, the second year the taxes and 25 cents an acre, the third year the taxes and 50 cents an acre. After that his agent made such terms as he could. In all cases renters have to make their own improvements, which they can take away with them or sell to renters who take their places. Of course only the most temporary, cheap improvements are made. The renters live in hovels instead of houses. The roads are not worked, the country is not improved; each renter cares only to get present returns and is not a citizen who takes an interest in the country.

But this is what landlordism leads to. Let us not forget that the land question is a fundamental and overshadowing question.—Wealthmakers.

"Keep off the grass" has come to be a slogan in the rallies of the populists. The funny scribbles have dropped the phrase, and now it is rapidly marching into history to live as long as courage and patriotism inspire the soldiers of freedom.

Do You See Spots
before you in the air? That's your liver's fault. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Headache and Biliousness are all your liver's fault.

Symptoms of a Disordered Liver: Pain in back, side and shoulders, a bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, general drowsiness, digestion and fullness in the stomach, loss of appetite, sour and sick stomach, habitual constipation, dots before the eyes, a yellow, eyes yellow, nervousness, pimples on the face, dry cough, confused mind.

At the first appearance of these symptoms call on your merchant for a bottle of

DR. C. C. ROSS'S
Liver,
Rheumatic
and Neuralgic
CURE

It goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses this organ, makes it active again—purifies your blood and you're cured.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 7, 1895.

"Money makes the mare go," and it also makes a gold bug get up and dust.

When cotton is scarce, it goes up, when the corn crop is short, up go the prices, and when money is scarce the prices go up. He who denies these fundamental laws of nature is either a fool or a knave.

The whole sale Grocer's Association's boycott against the L. & N. rail road company has utterly failed, as it should the L. & N. Rail Road company is a splendid Rail Road system and as long as it does the fair thing the people will stand by them.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama, for established reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago Ill.

When there is a big crop of cotton and corn, the prices go down and when there is an abundance of money the prices of money go down also, and just in proportion as money goes down every thing money buys goes up. The man who denies these fundamental laws of nature is either a democrat or a republican.

We have been printing a column or more for three weeks from the sworn testimony in the contest case of Goodwin vs. Cobb, we ask our readers to preserve the paper for future reference, and when you find an organized democrat that don't know that they steal in the black belt, show it to him and ask him to hang his head in shame, and quit a party that will permit and endorse such nefarious practices.

The duplicity and treachery employed to delude the white people into debt slavery have been as malicious in their purposes and as designing in its inventions as were the kidnaping methods employed to lure and decoy the black people from their native country, that they might be sold into bondage. If the methods in both cases were equal in criminality the same remedy in both cases should be equal in justice.

We are in receipt of a copy of the published testimony in the contest case of Senator A. T. Goodwyn vs. James E. Cobb. It contains a history of the frauds in the last congressional election in the 5th congressional district. It is a record of thievery and rascality almost without a parallel in the history of this republic. It shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that Senator Goodwyn was elected to congress by the qualified voters of the district and that he was deprived of the certificate of election, by a high handed conspiracy of the most notorious set of ballot box thieves that ever disgraced Alabama.

GOODWIN VS. COBB.

Continued from last week

Q. You don't hold any official position in the county or beat now, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You said in your direct examination that you held the office of bailiff in the beat about one year. How long since you went out of the office?—A. Since 1892, as well as I can remember. I was appointed by Gov. Jones about one year previous to that time.

Q. Then you were never a candidate before the people in Honeycut beat, were you?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. What has been the character of the weather since your employment last Monday to canvass the beat?—A. It has been bad.

Q. State whether or not it has been snowing.—A. Yes, sir; it has snowed some.

Q. The ground has been frozen nearly all the while, hasn't it?—A. Yes, sir; it has.

Q. Have you ever known any worse weather in this country?—A. No, sir; I never have seen it colder than it has been.

Q. Were you able during the time of your canvass, to visit anything like all the plantations and negro quarters or see all the negroes in Honeycut beat?—A. I have visited a great number of them.

Q. Did you go to Dr. Harris's plantation?—A. No, sir; I did not go, but I taken it in.

Q. Did you visit Major Lash's plantations?—A. No, sir.

Q. He owns six large plantations in this beat, doesn't he?—A. I don't know whether he owns that many in this beat or not.

Q. Do you know all the land-owners in this beat?—A. I think I do.

Q. Then please state on what plantations you went and the extent of your investigation on each.—A. I went on the Colbert place, and on Chesson's, and on the Cooper place—known as the Cooper place—and the Joe Phil place, and the Dougherty place, Haden place, and Charlie Maxwell's place, Dough Smith's place, and the Ray place, and Bony Blesson's place, and I went on part of Joe Fitzpatrick's place; that is about all. I took in other places by asking parties who lived near them or knew whether any of the parties lived on or near them.

Q. Then you have based your opinion as to whether or not those parties lived in Honeycut beat on what other people told you about it, do you?—A. Yes, sir; partly, I do.

Q. Now, who are those people that you inquired of and where do they live?—A. Well, I inquired of a good many. I know where some of them live and some of them I don't.

Q. Will you please refresh your recollection and give the names of the parties of whom you made the inquiries and where they live?—A. The parties of whom I inquired of—there is Charlie Maxwell, for one; Mr. Dough Smith and Mr. Fred Foster and Mr. Thos. O'Donnell; there was John Wesley Wood, a leading preacher among the darbies; there was Will Johnson, Mr. Jim Haygood, Frank Haygood, Chark Gregory and Ben Gregory, Mr. Elberhart, and various others that I don't recollect. Q. Which one of the persons did you ask these last named parties about?—A. Well, I asked them about all; I called the names over to each one of them.

Q. Did you call Bryant Williams name over to Mr. O'Donnell?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did he not tell you where Bryant Williams is now living and where he lived last year?—A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. Did he not tell you that Bryant Williams lived in Honeycut beat, on Mr. Chesson's place, last year?—A. Yes, sir; he did and said that he now lived in Bullock county, and others told me the same.

Q. Is not the name Bryant Williams on the list given you and among the names about which you were asked in your direct examination?—A. Yes, sir; his name was on the list.

Q. Then why did you swear that you knew no such person and was not able during your canvass to locate him?—A. Well, I was not authorized to go out of the beat in another county. I was just going around in the beat.

Q. Didn't you state though, in your direct examination or in the cross-examination that you inquired of Mr. O'Donnell and called the names all over to him and that he was unable to tell you where any of them were?—A. Well, he couldn't tell me of any of them that lived in this beat.

Continued.

No Mystery About Greenbacks.

There is no mystery whatever about greenbacks. If the amount outstanding, \$346,681,990, were represented by interest bearing bonds issued in 1862, and paying interest at that time at the average rate of 5 per cent, the whole interest payment for thirty-three years would be in round numbers \$572,000,000. Mr. Carlisle figures the interest charge for maintaining a gold reserve at \$73,000,000, and saving to the government on the outstanding greenbacks is half a billion dollars.

The great trouble with the United States legal tender notes seems to be, according to their critics, that they are absolutely good. They will pay all manner of debts between man and man; and the government that issues them stand ready to redeem them on demand. From our point of view these two peculiarities make them the ideal paper money. Currency that will not pay debts may turn worthless in any man's hands; and we fail to see any hardship in requiring the issue of a note to redeem it, even if the issue be the United States of America.

Of course Secretary Carlisle is eager for an "elastic" currency whose great merits in his eyes will be that it will combine inflation for the borrower with contraction for the lender; that it will not pay debts, unless the creditor chooses, and that the issuer can go into bankruptcy when the day of liquidation comes. The unpardonable sin of the greenbacks, in the eyes of modern financiers, is that they regard them as altogether too good for common people. They think that the laboring classes and active business men ought to be content with the shin-plaster, the due bill and the wildest bank note—and the money lenders with gold.—Ex.

Senator Sherman once stated in a speech in the senate that "those who wanted more money wanted cheap money in order to pay debts with a currency of less value" Senator Blair added "or with less days work." That is the true situation, the laboring man wants money cheaper in order to get more money for his days labor. The gold bug wants less money in order that the laborer may be forced to take less for his day's work. If you are a friend of the laborer join the populist party and get more money for the days work, if you are a friend to the gold bug and want the laborer to get less, vote for either of the old parties.

There is nothing that becomes a greater barrier in the way of the development and up-building of a country than that financial policy which makes money in the hand worth more than the same amount invested in industrial enterprises. Yet such is the condition which now exists in that land once honored as "The land of the free and the home of the brave." This is the leading cause of the decline in prices, the stagnation of business and the idleness of labor. Men can not labor without compensation, and can not receive compensation when money is not invested in industrial enterprises. And, if such a policy is to be continued, the breach between the classes and the masses, which is already wide enough, must continue to become wider, and the hard unwarrented and almost unbearable conditions will continue to become more threatening and ominous, until money, in the hands of a few will sit upon the throne of Oligarchy in grim defiance to the will and rights of the people, and they, the masses will be forced to cower in obsequious servility to it or rise up in the power of their might like men worthy to be free, and meet the emergency by the employment of such methods as the nature of the case may demand. If history repeats itself the people of this country are following in the traces of other countries which have gone down under conditions similar to those now so threatening by overhanging this country and its people. Patriotism and timely action may save it.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama for established, reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago Ill.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.
Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.
A. F. SMITH,
Tax Collector Shelby County.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1895. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

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Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
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Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Tax Assessor Shelby County.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 5th, 1895.
Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec 8, Township 21 south range 2, west in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala. before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell,
Register.
L. W. Hunter,
Receiver.

State of Ala., } In Probate
Shelby county, } court Shelby, Co.
Sept. 19th, 1895.
In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funerburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper,
Judge of Probate.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CON-CLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

Don't forget to pay your subscription for the Advocate. We need the money.

CARRY YOUR COTTON TO SYLACAUGA,

The best Cotton Market in the state. Buy your dry goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes from SMITH BROS. We carry a full line of General Merchandise, and will sell you goods at rock bottom prices. Don't fail to call on us while in Sylacauga.

SMITH BROS, Sylacauga, Ala.

Southern Railway.

The only Railway Penetrating

"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."

The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.

Operating the Washington and Southwestern limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.

New York and Florida Limited.

The United States Fast Mail.

Cincinnati and Florida Limited.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited.

Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington D. C.

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The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

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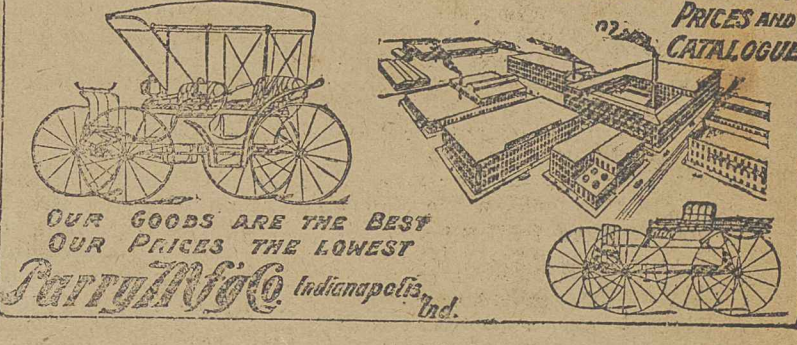
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The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by

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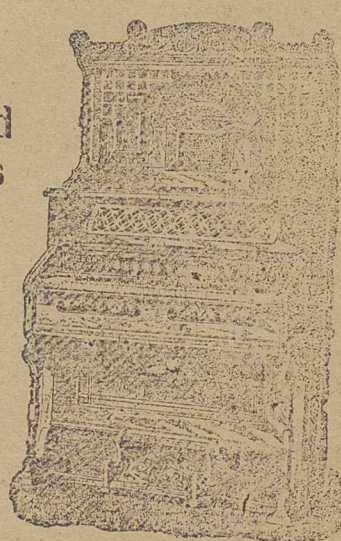


OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Surry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

Saved His Life BY USING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL



"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had as severe a cough as I ever knew any one to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday
Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.
COLUMBIANA, NOV. 7, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

How dear to our heart is
Cash on subscription
When the generous subscriber
Presents it to view;
But the man who don't pay—
We refrain from description,
For perhaps gentle reader,
That man might be you.

—Exchange.
Wanted—\$300 Dollars State Witness Certificates.
Longshore & Beavers.

Rev. J. C. Carden of beat 11 was in town Monday.

J. M. Leonard was a visitor to our city last week.

R. E. Bowden, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday.

W. C. Powers spent a short while in the city last Monday.

Miss Kate Upshaw, is visiting the family of A. D. Worthan this week.

A. G. Bell, of Vincent entered the Columbiana Public School, Monday.

Judge D. R. McMillan, formally took charge of the Probate office Tuesday.

We call attention to the nice advertisement of H. Starks of Shelby. In this weeks issue.

Mr. T. J. Weaver can do your Watch work, Jewelry repairing and Photograph work on short notice at reasonable prices.

The schedule on the Southern, was changed last Sunday, the up train arrives here now at 3:43 P. M. and the south bound train at 11:57 A. M.

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseases, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

There will be a mass meeting at the court house on next Saturday for the purpose of selecting five delegates to the Birmingham convention which meets on the 13th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Milner, Misses Anna Milner and Pattie Mason and Mrs. I. D. Mason and Mrs. D. R. McMillan left Tuesday to spend a week at Atlanta Exposition.

A cough which persists day after day, should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

W. B. Brown, Esq., and family returned Tuesday from the Atlanta Exposition, where they spent last week seeing the sights of that big show, they report having had a pleasant and enjoyable trip.

J. E. Seale of Childersburg, was in the city Sunday.

Don't forget that you can get your Photograph made, or your Watch repaired by Mr. T. J. Weaver. Call on him at the post office when in the city.

The dwelling house of W. J. Atkinson of the Kingdom, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday. The fire caught from a defective stove. Most of the contents of the house were saved, except the kitchen furniture. Insurance \$1000, we are informed.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the faithful and persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy proves successful when all other treatment has failed to relieve the sufferer.

Messrs. J. P. Spencer and E. D. Hall, exchanged residences last Saturday. Mr. Spencer moving into the Hall residence near the L. & N. depot and Mr. Hall moving into the Spencer house, where he has opened up and will run a hotel known as the Hall Hotel, in the future.

Our Society met on last Friday night at the residence of Mr. H. W. Nelson and the evening was spent much to the pleasure and profit of all present. In future the Society will meet every Friday night instead of every other Friday night as has been the custom. It will meet on next Friday night at the residence of J. G. Parker.
H. C. DuBose,
Cor. Sec'y.

Four Mile Breeze.

Local items scarce.
Health of community good at present.

We had a fine rain last week which was badly needed.
Rev. H. C. Paul filled his regular appointment at Four Mile last Sunday.

W. S. McEwen, is visiting Talladega this week.

C. W. Archer of Yellow Leaf spent Sunday here.

We regret to learn that Miss Ida Smith is very sick at present. We hope for a speedy recovery.

The farmers are about through gathering their crops, corn is not as good as it was expected to be, and the cotton is about half a crop.

Whip-poor-will wanted to know what had become of Rex, he is here still kicking, but not so high.
Rex.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama for established, reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Saginaw Dots.

Health not very good.

Mary Smitherman is very sick with fever we hope for her an early recovery.

Mr. Will Days little girl's Myrtle and Leta have been sick some time but are now some better.

Prof. Alexander is teaching writing school at Campbranch now. His students are all improving nicely.

Mr. E. B. Williams who has been visiting home folks at Childersburg returned home Wednesday.

L. F. Elliott of Dogwood visited this place Saturday.

Three Elliott of Dogwood was a visitor of this place Tuesday night.

Mr. N. Thomas of Yellow Leaf was in the city Saturday.

Messrs. Sam Thomas and brother Joel of Bessemer passed through the city on their way to Yellow Leaf.

Mrs. Maggie Walton of Sparta Texas is visiting her parents on Yellow Leaf.

The candy pulling and peanut parching, at Mr. Barefield's last Friday night was quite a success.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers.

Benjamin.

Wanted: Several trust worthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama for established, reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago Ill.

FARMERS

Insure Your Property in the
FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbor in distress. Keep your money at home.
THE PLAN.

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars without renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Moore,
Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

Now is your time to pay subscription for the Advocate. Call in and see us.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court
Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama,
Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I, George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th, judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6384, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6385, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.

No. 6389, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6390, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Timney.

No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Jno. Black.

No. 6409, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.

No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.

No. 6417, J. L. Timney vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.

No. 6393, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Deasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniel.

No. 6529, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.

No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. E. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.

No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.

No. 6543, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cosper.

No. 6550, Tyre W. Whately as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.

No. 6572, Talladega Merchandise Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.

No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.

No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.

No. 6589, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6588, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.

No. 6609, Socrates J. May vs Tillman Reams et als.

No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.

No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed there to, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said county do perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

ENERGY, EXPERIENCE AND
Hard Cash, Win once more—

THE GRAND SUCCESS Of The Season.

YOU are invited to an early INSPECTION of our Surprisingly Low Prices and very COMPLETE STOCK of Drygoods, Mens, Boys and Children Clothing; Hats, Caps and Gents Furnishing—Laces, Embroidery Etc.

Prices unequaled The Best ASSORTMENT.

TRADE WITH
US—It means sure success in securing for yourselves, the most reliable goods, by far the Lowest Prices. These are facts, Good and Prices prove them.

GO TO
S. STARK,
Shelby, Ala.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Attorneys and Counselors
At Law,
Columbiana, Ala.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE
courts of the district and in the
Federal Courts and the Supreme Court
of Alabama.

THE BEST WAY —TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
NORTH AND NORTHWEST
—IS VIA THE—

L. & N. (LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH
MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in
TEXAS AND THE WEST.

Also running through to
NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to-wit:

East 1/2 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgagees resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. of Ala. Mortgages.

Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson

VICTOR BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor.
Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and All-Steel Bicycles.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$24.50. No. 120 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 121 Road Wagon. \$29. No. 122 Road Wagon. \$31. No. 123 Road Wagon. \$33. No. 124 Road Wagon. \$35. No. 125 Road Wagon. \$37. No. 126 Road Wagon. \$39. No. 127 Road Wagon. \$41. No. 128 Road Wagon. \$43. No. 129 Road Wagon. \$45. No. 130 Road Wagon. \$47. No. 131 Road Wagon. \$49. No. 132 Road Wagon. \$51. No. 133 Road Wagon. \$53. No. 134 Road Wagon. \$55. No. 135 Road Wagon. \$57. No. 136 Road Wagon. \$59. No. 137 Road Wagon. \$61. No. 138 Road Wagon. \$63. No. 139 Road Wagon. \$65. No. 140 Road Wagon. \$67. No. 141 Road Wagon. \$69. No. 142 Road Wagon. \$71. No. 143 Road Wagon. \$73. No. 144 Road Wagon. \$75. No. 145 Road Wagon. \$77. No. 146 Road Wagon. \$79. No. 147 Road Wagon. \$81. No. 148 Road Wagon. \$83. No. 149 Road Wagon. \$85. No. 150 Road Wagon. \$87. No. 151 Road Wagon. \$89. No. 152 Road Wagon. \$91. No. 153 Road Wagon. \$93. No. 154 Road Wagon. \$95. 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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

NO. 21.

THE TREND OF COMMERCE

As Observed and Reported for Dun's Weekly Review.

THE STATEMENT OF FAILURES.

Effect of the Elections, and of Effort to Readjust Prices—The Frick Company's Control of Coke Production—Iron, Leather, Wool and Cotton Industries.

The liabilities of firms failing in October were \$16,179,536, against \$10,762,942 in five weeks last year and \$24,954,132 in 1893. Failures for the week have been 280 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 49 in Canada, against 42 last year. It has been a broken week and before and after elections in the most important states operations rarely have much significance. Stocks and products are weaker and there is some decrease in the number of establishments, both for reasons having nothing to do with questions of government. The controlling power at present is the effort to readjust prices in important materials and products. The purchase of competing interests now gives the H. C. Frick company practical control of more than three-quarters of the coke production and an advance in the price of coke to \$3 is expected, as the Carnegie company has been buying up supplies at low prices for months in advance. Yet the price of Bessemer pig is lower—\$14.75 at Pittsburgh—and billets are lower, because there is scarcely any demand for rails at the commission price; structural contracts are now few and the demand for wire and nail nails has been curtailed by the rail trust's advance of prices 176 per cent in four months. Large western and eastern orders for cars help the demand for bar, but finished products are quite generally sold below quotations, which are now lower than they were two months ago.

The great boot and shoe manufacture is embarrassed, even to the stoppage of very many works, by the refusal of jobbers to purchase in the belief that leather and shoes must decline in accordance with hides. Manufacturers have offered concessions ranging from 5 to 10 cents per pair, only increasing the indisposition to buy.

Many woolen mills are also closing to wait for orders, though the demand is fairly satisfactory for some goods and worsted and the Washington mills open day worsted at 10 cents advance. But prices of this and most qualities of woolens are still unsteady, for manufacturers do not know yet what they have to meet. Cotton mills do well, as the halt and hesitation in cotton does not stop the buying of goods, and many believe that the goods are safe at current prices, even if cotton is not.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

A Final Settlement.

Near Roxana, Lee county, last Thursday, J. H. Hayes, one of the most prominent farmers in the state, shot and killed Michael and Henry Harper brothers and tenants on his plantation. Hayes and the Harpers had quarreled about the payment of the rent, which fell due a month ago and had not been paid. Twice before, when Hayes attempted to collect the rent, he was driven from his field by the Harpers with shot guns, they claiming that he had not lived up to his contract. Today he visited them a third time and demanded the overdue rent, and when they attempted to again drive him off, he pulled his pistol and shot Henry through the head and Michael in the breast. Hayes has not yet been arrested. He claims self-defense.

Inhuman Ghoul.

While the charred remains of the victims of the dire calamity at Detroit Wednesday morning were being dragged from the debris, two rival undertakers had a quarrel over the possession of a body. While the two undertakers were pulling at the body the police, whose attention was attracted to the inhuman spectacle, rushed up and separated the men. Another assistant came up with a coffin and put the body in the box and commenced screwing down the lid. Fireman Sullivan interfered. He had assisted in dragging the body from the ruins, and said the man, although burned so as to be almost unrecognizable, was still alive. The man in charge of the body refused to open the coffin, and Sullivan, thoroughly enraged, threw everybody aside and kicked the coffin lid off, smashing in one end at the same time. The man proved to be alive, but died on the way to the hospital. One of these ghoul was at the emergency hospital next day and, having assumed charge of the body of a young lady, refused to surrender it to the family undertaker, notwithstanding the earnest protest of her friends, until the coroner, being appealed to, compelled him to do so.

Result of Arbitration.

Judge Little, of Xenia, who was chosen to arbitrate the basis of wages for mining in Ohio, has found in favor of the operators. The mining scale in Ohio is determined by the prevailing rate in western Pennsylvania. The miners claimed 60 cents a ton, which is the prevailing rate and the operators claimed it was 64 cents. It was shown that seven-ninths of the coal produced in western Pennsylvania was mined at 64 cents and Judge Little held that that was the prevailing rate. Only operators having their own stores pay 60 cents in western Pennsylvania. On the basis of the arbitration the rate in Ohio will be advanced from 51 to 55 cents a ton.

THE LANDED LORDS.

Men Who Charge Others For The Privilege of Living.

The Landlord Class is Growing in Its Holdings and Power; the Landless Class Has Lost Its Independence—Half of the American People Homeless.

George Montford Simonson, writing in Munsey's for August, describes the remarkable growth of the great landed estates in America and discusses the cause of the movement and its possible meaning for good or ill. We have a landed aristocracy, and a correlated class called the proletariat, or landless class. The latter class now number over half of the 70,000,000 of our population. The landlord class is growing in its holdings and power, the landless class has lost its independence.

We recently referred to Lord Scully, the alien rack renter, who with rents from his original purchase of 100,000 acres in Illinois in the '50's, has been increasing his holdings until he now owns in addition an entire county in Kansas, 42,000 acres in Gage county, Nebraska, 30,000 in Nuckolls county, and other large tracts. In this article, using Mr. Simonson for authority, we will call attention to some other landed gentry.

The Vanderbilt family is naturally taking the lead in grasping the basis of all power and authority, the land. George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest of William H. Vanderbilt's sons, "is making of Baltimore, near Asheville, North Carolina, one of the most remarkable mansions. This Vanderbilt has bought 30,000 acres there, land that made many small farms, and has put up a mansion, the foundation of which cost \$400,000. The top of a mountain was leveled off to make the site, and immense quantities of rich soil for the gardens were transported by rail from distant valleys and river bottoms. A temporary railroad was constructed to convey building material to the site of the mansion. This vast Vanderbilt estate is to be devoted to tree culture and a game preserve. The raising of wild deer and foxes is more important than the rearing of men.

John Jacob Astor has a similar estate in Florida.

Still greater in extent is the manor of Dr. William Seward Webb (whose wife was the William H. Vanderbilt's daughter) in the Adirondacks, an estate of 153,000 acres, including part of two counties. Of this amount 112,000 acres has been incorporated by Dr. Webb under the name of the Nehassee Park Association, as the manager of the estate says, "in order to facilitate the perpetual holding in a solid body of so much of this land as Dr. Webb should finally decide it desirable to devote permanently to the purpose of a private park and game preserve." Much of this estate will be fenced to confine large game, moose, elk and deer having already been placed in the enclosure for breeding purposes, with a view to the final stocking of the whole park. (Let men die; let millions of families be homeless; but provide the rich a range to breed wild animals, that they and the English dukes and marquises who come to trade names for fortunes may have the fun of shooting them.)

Dr. Webb has also one of the finest country seats in America on the east side of Lake Champlain. It contains 30,500 acres, and twenty-eight small farms, homes, were absorbed to form this single family estate.

M. McK. Twombly, another son-in-law of William H. Vanderbilt, has an estate adjoining Webb's in the Adirondacks which contains about 100,000 acres, besides a splendid country seat at Madison, N. J., containing several hundred acres of ground.

Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island railroad, has a vast estate in New Hampshire, containing 26,000 acres. The declared object of farming this great game preserve is "to provide a living book on natural history for the instruction of his son." How fine a thing it would be for the whole United States to be bought up by millionaires and converted into private parks to furnish shooting and instruction for their sons in natural history! Corbin has had thirty miles of barbed wire fence placed around his park, at a cost of \$70,000, and has placed within reinder from Labrador, wild boars from Germany, moose from Montana, while elk from the northwest, deer from the Maine forests, partridges from Virginia and hares from Belgium. A herd of American bison which Corbin had previously kept on his 600 acre farm on Long Island he has also taken to his New Hampshire preserve.

The William Walter Phelps estate at Tea Neck Ridge, New Jersey, comprises 15,000 acres and extends from the Hackensack river to the Hudson, where it overlooks the northern boundary of New York city. The homestead is a series of connected cottages with gables and peaked roofs of quaint design. Sixteen miles of drives cross and recross the estate. There are five miles of tree-lined avenues in a single stretch, and over 200,000 large trees, the majority of which were replanted.

William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil trust has started out to beat all others in a private park and game preserve. It is on the Pocantico Hills. It is said that twenty years' labor will be required to complete the Standard Oil magnate's plans for making the finest private park in the United States, if not in the whole world. The house, Rockwood Hall, has cost \$1,500,000, but very much more is to be spent upon an elaborate scheme of landscape gardening. The property extends from the hills to the river, where it has a frontage of a mile. Over a dozen farms and country seats were absorbed to form the tract. One residence that cost

\$200,000 was torn down because it interfered with the view. A million dollars has already been spent upon the grounds under Frederick Law Olmstead's direction.

Adjoining this estate is that of John D. Rockefeller. The brothers are next door neighbors, but their houses are two miles and a half apart. John D. Rockefeller also owns an extensive and ornate place near Cleveland, called Forest Hill.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has recently bought six hundred acres on the Hudson, near Ayde Park, formerly the Walter Langdon estate. Clarence Densmore has a manor at Staatsburgh on the Hudson; Archibald Rogers' lordly demesne is called Crumwold Hall; John Jacob Astor's Ferncliff contains 800 acres, in the same region, and James Roosevelt's seat is known as Springwood.

Governor Morton, twenty times a millionaire, has a celebrated place near New York called Ellerslie, where a thousand acres are under artistic cultivation. His barn is 500 feet long and cost nearly a million dollars.

The late Gay Gould's country seat contains a thousand acres. With its marble mansion it cost over a million dollars. George Gould has a notable summer seat at Furlough Lodge, in the Catskills with 2,300 acres of mountain forest. Part of this is inclosed in a fence of thirty-two strands of barbed wire, within which are preserved herds of elk and deer besides quantities of pheasants and other small game.

But it is a weariness to describe and read of the American millionaires' palaces, pleasure grounds and game preserves. It would take pages and pages of print and hours and hours of reading to tell of all. Volumes might also be written describing the summer palaces and merely ornamental parks of Tuxedo, Lenox, Newport, Saratoga, Lake George and the Thousand Islands.

Half and more of our American people homeless, and a class of millionaires turning the country back into a wilderness where they can raise game to hunt as they do in England.—Wealthmaker.

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

What the Ballot Might Accomplish Toward Answering Prayer.

When the next general election comes I expect to hear our general master workman sound another bugle call commanding us, in the name of God and humanity, to stop protesting; to cease being protestants, rally at the ballot box and there demand our rights. Labor has the power, the votes, and can obtain its rights whenever it will. One year from next November we can elect the president and vice-president, every member of the lower house of congress, all the state legislatures, thus securing many United States senators. We can change the method of electing senators, or abolish the senate altogether. We can soon change the character of the Supreme court. We can establish the initiative and referendum. We can settle the land question, the transportation and all other questions in short order. We can burn up the constitution and write a new one. We can burn up all our present statute books and pass new laws, based on equity and justice. We can make this government what our forefathers designed it should be—"a government of the people, by the people, and for the people" instead of as now, a government of the moneycrats, by the moneycrats and for the moneycrats only. We can make it a land where all are "born free and equal" and where all have the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The workmen can do all this one year from next November, if they only will. They can answer their own prayers, which so many of us have so often prayed, "Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." All this can be done practically at the ballot-box. If the moneycrats, the politicians, the federal judges and office holders don't like it, why, let them do the protesting. Let them turn protestants. When they get tired of that, they may emigrate to Russia, or go to Money Island and start a Fool's Paradise.

But will workmen sink their differences for their own interests, standing together at the polls like honest, intelligent men, and supplement their protest at the ballot-box? Will they? I guess not. They have not sense nor brains enough for that. That is what the capitalist says about them, and capitalist knows labor better than labor knows itself. You can always rely on the capitalists standing together and voting together at the polls. But then, the rich man has a quart of brains, the workman less than a thumbtack. The workman will quarrel with his fellow-workmen and divide his vote. He will listen to the anti-party politician abuse the other party and talk about his love for the dear workman and how he is dying to make some sacrifice for him.—Rev. Thomas Hines, of Trinity Church, Manistee, Mich.

There is one thing which the leaders of the two old parties never try to explain. Since 1865, although blessed with abundant crops, debts have increased, money has appreciated in value, but all the products of labor have decreased. With undeveloped resources such as no other country possesses, millions of men and women are idle. In the midst of plenty we are in want.

If the democrats of Texas had been competent to pass an anti-prize-fight law that would have stood the test there would have been no necessity for a special session of the legislature at an expense of twenty thousand dollars.

FRUITS OF AMERICAN PLUTOCRACY.



American Millionaire—So, Duke, you want my daughter's hand in marriage? The Duke—I would give name and honor through her hand. American Millionaire—Have you serfdom? Are you dissipated? In other words, have you all the contaminations common to noble blood? The Duke—I'm afflicted with scrofula, epilepsy; am dissipated, disreputable, and a scoundrel. American Millionaire—Take her, then, and may heaven bless my children. —With apologies to Texas Siftings.

CURRENT COMMENT.

From the World of Thought and the Field of Action.

The Arizona Populist says: The freight rate on wall paper from New York to San Francisco in carloads is 60 cents per hundred pounds. From same point to Phenix, \$3.86 per hundred. The freight rate on a letter from New York to San Francisco is 2 cents. One is under a system of private ownership, the other under public ownership. The man who is able to ship in carloads does it for 400 per cent less than the poor devil who is not able to do so. But the man who buys a million postage stamps pays the same rate as the poor devil who buys one. Awful thing, this public ownership.

Carlisle's recent speech at Boston may serve one good purpose. He shows clearly the administration policy, so that the people may not be mistaken as to the real position of the money power as represented by the leaders of the two old parties. They are for gold monometallism, without the use of either greenbacks or silver, all other currency except gold to be issued by the banks only. He says gold can only be obtained by the sale of bonds, still he wants the greenback destroyed, which would increase the demand for gold and make it difficult for the government to buy gold even with bonds. The rate of interest would be increased, as Carlisle sadly deplores the fact that "interest rates are lower than ever before"—and of course "idle capital" would have an opportunity for "profitable investment" in the bonds which it would be necessary for the government to issue in order to retire the greenbacks. It must be remembered that Carlisle is an authorized mouthpiece of the administration, and that the administration is the duly recognized American agent of the Rothschilds—and whatever Carlisle says goes.

The New York World, whose real position on any important question is unknown, since it has been everything by turns and nothing long, says: "The worst sign of the times is the grip the monopolists are getting on the press—especially in this neighborhood. When a man like Prof. Bries is denounced as an anarchist, it becomes almost dangerous to call for the observance of the ten commandments." The World in its policy of being all things to all men says a little on both sides of this question, as well as others—but sometimes tells the truth accidentally, as it does in this case.

Calvin S. Bries, millionaire senator from Ohio who was a poor boy and who had to hustle hard, to get a start in business, tells how it makes a boy who was born poor feel to handle and control millions:

"There is no difference between handling millions and handling cents. It takes no more exercise of brain power to do great things than to do little ones. I exercised just as much thought on my small operations as I do now on my large ones, and it was fully as hard to succeed with the little as the big. It is much like driving a horse. You may drive one worth \$100 or one worth \$100,000. It makes no more muscle nor care to drive one than the other."

And here the capitalist press has been telling us poor clothehoppers, that it requires brains to become a millionaire. Guess they mean gall.

Lansing, Mich., Special: Mrs. Sarah E. V. Emery, who had a national reputation as a populist and reform speaker,

died here yesterday, aged 57. She was the author of "The Seven Financial Conspiracies," which reached a sale of 350,000 copies, largely in the west, and "Imperialism in America," with a sale of 40,000 copies. She was a pioneer in "Greenbackism," and has followed all the different organizations of kindred nature through their history. At the time of her death she was a member of the state populist committee and president of the department of labor and capital of the National Woman's Temperance Union.

Perhaps there is nothing unusual in the fact, but nevertheless we consider it worthy of note, that the man who had most to do at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church was J. Pierpont Morgan. He is also the gentleman who advises President Cleveland when to issue bonds, and also "protects" the United States treasury at the rate of nine million dollars a protect. He is called the "financial Bismarck," the great central figure around which the New York financial system revolves. It is but natural that he should also control a branch of the church of Mammon, since there is none greater than he in the kingdom.

The great toady press makes quite a sensation of the fact that President Cleveland was guilty of a "breach of etiquette" on account of having neglected the time-honored custom of being present at the opening of the supreme court, so that those dignitaries might exchange the usual flatteries and conventionalities. The president was busy fishing and forgot that the supreme court was entitled to his august presence, according to all the traditions and superstitions of judicial formality. And yet what should be expected of a president who has repudiated the principles upon which his party was founded, bonded his country to England, and brought every department of government into disgrace by dictating its whole policy. Why should Grover trouble himself about a mere formality?

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As I am now informed that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest is a fixed thing for the 21st instant, I would suggest that at its close all the preachers of Hot Springs use the

COAL GOES UP AGAIN.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERS AT WORK ON THE PEOPLE.

The Strike of the "Dangerous Classes" Against the Welfare of the People Successfully Carried Out—How Long Will the People Submit?

Within the last four weeks the price of coal was raised by order of the coal and railroad ring in the East about two dollars a ton.

These pirates not only determine how much the American people shall be taxed to keep warm and save themselves from freezing to death, but their ring actually decrees the amount of coal the people shall be permitted to have, by regulating the "output."

All the anthracite coal mines are in five counties in Pennsylvania and six coal and railroad companies absolutely control the mines and the railroads leading to them.

People owning coal lands in that region cannot mine the coal because the monopolies will not furnish them switches and other shipping facilities. As a result, these commercial pirates can do just as they please and force the price up beyond all reason.

The miners in the anthracite receive about twenty cents a ton for mining the coal, and people in the Dakotas pay as high as \$17 a ton for it.

In Milwaukee the price has been \$4.75 and has now been raised by order of the Eastern coal ring to \$6.50, with a prospect of an additional raise.

The coal kings in order to maintain the price decide in their meetings how much coal shall be mined in a year, "regulating the output" they call it. The annual output is about 55,000,000 tons and figuring the unjust extortion of the ring at only three dollars a ton on the average, which is certainly a very low estimate, the "legal" robbery amounts to

\$150,000,000 A YEAR, or nearly as much as the total amount of tariff duties the government collects each year.

That is the robbery on one commodity only. Now figure it on all necessities and then dear republican and democratic voter ask yourself how much longer you are going to play cat's paw for the trusts, syndicates and other monopolists.—Milwaukee Advance.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Safety of the People the Supreme Law.

"Freights and fares on the government road would be regulated so as to pay a reasonable profit upon its actual value, and a corresponding reduction on other transcontinental roads would necessarily result. The rights of the government and of the public generally, would be secured, and an enormous incubus would be lifted from the people of the west. Imagination can hardly realize the extent of the relief that would thus be afforded to the hard working and poverty oppressed farmers of this territorial division of the country, and to the people generally.

In the history of the human race but one statesman, in a position of authority, great enough to rise above the immoderate prejudices by which the interests of wealth and capital are buttressed, has ever appeared. His policy, though in conflict with what are called sound financial principles, in fact rescued Athens from the throes of impending dissolution, and inaugurated the most happy and glorious part of her history. It has been approved by all historians; and by the Athenians themselves it was justly regarded as the cause of their subsequent prosperity, and its adoption under the name of the great Selsachra (or "shaking of fetters") was ever afterwards commemorated as a great anniversary. The lesson that it teaches is that the safety of the people is the supreme law, (Salus Populi Suprema Lex); and that, whatever views we may entertain as to the general expediency of the government's operating railroads, or other industrial enterprises, they must give way to the higher principle when necessity demands.

That, in the necessity of freeing the people of the Trans-Mississippi states from practical serfdom, the occasion is now presented for the application of the maxim, cannot be doubted. Nor can it be doubted, if the government proves equal to its manifest and imperative duty, that the acquisition of the ownership of the Union or Central Pacific railroads by it, will be to us, as Solon's policy was to the Athenians, an occasion to be forever commemorated in our history.—American Law Review.

If He Were President.

Prof. Dobyn, of the Progressive Age, having suggested Ignatius Donnelly for president, the "Sage of Nininger" replies as follows in his paper, The Representative:

"Ah! If people only had the wisdom to elect us president!

"Whew!! Five minutes after we took the oath of office we would recognize the Cuban republic; in ten minutes we would order all the silver bullion in the treasury coined into dollars; in fifteen minutes we would convene congress to remonetize silver; in half an hour we would order Wall street fenced in, white-washed and deodorized; and in one hour John Bull would be seen gathering up his 'duds' and skedaddling out of this afflicted country.

"We would 'make a spoon or spoil a horn.' We would!

"But alas, professor, the fool people haven't got sense enough to do so sensible a thing; and so we will continue to edit the Representative and swear at the environment."

"Too Feeble To Be Cured of RHEUMATISM or DYSPEPSIA."

Nonsense! That's a doctor's excuse.

Justice Lowe, of Ridgeway, Mich., was a Rheumatic sufferer over 78 years old—"too old to expect a cure," so they said. He took

DR. C.C. ROSS'S Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

and is on his feet again, going about the country well and sound.

Remarkable case, you say. All cases where this remedy is used are remarkable. It's a remarkable medicine.

It cleanses the blood of acid—makes a torpid liver active.

Testimonial below:

Having tried Dr. C. C. Ross's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure in my practice, I find it an excellent remedy in rheumatism, indigestion, and dyspepsia.

DR. J. C. BONDROP,
of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 14, 1895.

If you love your country better than your party, vote the Populist ticket next year.

A man who endorses Cleveland's Administration, is an advocate of the most reckless extravagance that ever disgraced any country.

The ballot box stuffers in Alabama had better pack their duds and get ready to travel, they will have to vacate our State in the year of our Lord 1896.

The result of the recent election shows that the people have jumped from the frying pan into the fire for the republican party is in favor of the same financial policy that the democratic party endorses; both are committed to the single gold standard, which is blighting and withering in its tread the fairest land beneath the shining stars. Strange it is, that the voters of this great republic will continue either of the old parties in power with the record of their broken promises, staring them in the face. There is but one ray of sun shine to illumine the dark picture, and that is the increasing strength of the People's Party. As fast as the voters become educated they are quietly getting out of the old parties and joining the Populist party. The Democratic and Republican parties demonetized silver in 1873, at the instance of the money power, and in 1893 they joined together to stab the white metal to death. And still with such a record as that staring them in the face, they both have the brazen audacity to parade themselves before the world as the friends of silver; as well might the Devil claim to be a friend of Christianity. We admit that there are many honest democrats and republicans, who favor the free coinage of silver, and an expansion of the currency but they are blinded by party prejudices and are being led into the gold bug camp by the route of party fealty. The time has come when the individual voters must assert themselves, and become independent of the party lash or this republic will shortly become a government of plutocracy, and the sun of liberty will set to rise no more. Neither of the old parties have any principles but what are made subservient to policy. Thousands of true democrats and republicans are opposed to the National Banking system, they realize that its serpentine form is coiled around this republic, and its fangs fastened in its very vitals, yet their love for party causes them to go to the polls year after year and vote for their own destruction. But thank work of the reform movement, the light is dawning on the hill tops.

God is still going to break over the top. Swing inward O gates of the East. For the hopes of the nation are rising from the East. The black forms of night are rising from the East. And freedom is here. And calling her.

GOODWYN VS. COBB.

Did he not tell you that Bryant Williams worked on Mr. Cheson's place last year and that he left there and moved over the line into Bullock County about Christmas?—A. No sir; he did not tell me that he moved over there about Christmas.

Q. Is it not a fact that a great many negroes have and go under and answer to more than one name?—A. I suppose that they do.

Q. Do you know by name all the negroes in Honeycut beat?—A. Yes, sir; I would know the most of them if I heard their names and the most of them if I should see them.

Q. Do you know who in this beat registered or who did not last year?—A. I can only give account of myself. I registered.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fred Foster, the registrar for this beat?—A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. I have known him for several years.

Q. Do you know his character in this community in which he lives for truth and veracity and common honesty?—A. Well, I reckon Mr. Foster stands about as well as the average I know nothing to the contrary.

Q. Where were you on the election day in November?—A. I was over in the swamp at work getting boards.

Q. Can you say of your own knowledge who did or did not vote on that day?—A. No sir; I do not know.

Q. Did you come to Hardaway at all that day?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. What time of the day were you here?—A. It was late nearly night.

How many Populists or Third Party men are there in Honeycut beat?—A. I do not know.

Q. What is Mr. Covington's politics?—A. From his conversation he appears to be a Populist.

Q. Do you know of another one in this beat?—A. I can't say positively that I do.

Q. You are acquainted with all the white voters in the beat, are you not?—A. Nearly all.

Q. Was Mr. Covington a registered voter last year?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know of a colored voter in Honeycut beat who claims to be long to the Populist or Third Party?—A. I do not.

Q. What are the party affiliations of most of the colored voters in this beat?—A. Republican I suppose.

Q. Who were the candidates for Congress in the election of November last in Honeycut beat?—A. James E. Cobb and Mr. Goodwyn.

Q. What are Judge Cobb's political affiliations?—A. He is an Organized Democrat, so said.

Q. What are Mr. Goodwyn's political affiliations?—A. Well, I suppose he was a Populist or Third Party.

Q. Did the Republicans have a candidate at the election?—A. I don't think they did.

Q. Do you of your own knowledge know who the managers were in that election?—A. No sir; I do not; I didn't vote.

Mr. W. T. B. Lynch is not a resident of this beat, is he?—A. No, sir; he is not.

Q. Is Mr. J. D. Brooks a resident of this beat?—A. No, sir; he is not.

Q. Where do they both reside?—A. In Cross Keys beat I reckon.

Q. Did you see either of them in this beat on election day?—A. No, sir; I have no recollection of seeing either of them here that day.

Q. Do you, Mr. Pierce, of your own knowledge, know or would you swear that there was any illegal or improper conduct in the management of the election in Honeycut beat on the 6th of November last?—A. No, sir; I couldn't swear to anything of the kind.

Q. Mr. Pierce, how were you employed to make this canvass over this beat—by the day or by the job?—A. By the day is my understanding.

Q. How much were you paid a day?—A. Two dollars and a half a day is my understanding.

Q. Have you been paid?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Pierce, isn't it a fact in your investigation and canvass you stayed on or near the railroad and went on to the creek and swamp

A. I taken the places as

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Smith on yesterday morning at the store across the railroad that you had not been over the beat looking for these negroes on your list, and that you were not going to try to do it in such weather?—A. No, sir; I did not tell him.

Q. Did you make any statements to him to that effect?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Pierce, not being present on the day of the election, and knowing nothing of the election, would you swear that the persons named to you in your direct examination did not vote at the Congressional election in November last?—A. No, sir; I couldn't swear that they didn't vote.

Rebuttal:

Q. Did the cold weather prevent you from diligently searching in Honeycut beat for Jim Skillet and the other above-named persons on the list you had?—A. No, sir; it did not.

(Contestee objects to the question and answer because the witness has already stated that he did not make a diligent and searching investigation in Honeycut beat but stated to what extent and how he investigated. The question is leading irrelevant, and illegal, and it is immaterial what hindered the witness from making or what did not hinder him from diligently searching Honeycut beat.)

WM. PIERCE.

Attest: D. D. ASKEW.

WHAT NEXT?

Two English bankers having bagged \$10,000,000 of United States gold because of their willingness to buy \$65,000,000 of United States bonds and to "protect" the people's treasury for a few months, it might reasonably be supposed that they had had enough of a good thing. But this seems to have been merely in the nature of a taste. The two bankers have smacked their lips over it and their opinion seems to be that a little more would do no harm.

Consequently, they have surrendered their control of the treasury and left the way clear for their brethren to rush into the treasury and cart away the gold. Just at present there is a lull in this business, but we may be sure that the treasury will be again raided whenever the foreign bankers think that the time has come for them to rake in a few more millions.

The performance of the two British Bankers in "guarding" the treasury has proved too much. It has proved that a few financiers are able to corner all the available gold in this country and in London and in that way control the exchange market. From February to September, the syndicate performed this feat, and it is a feat that ought to open the eyes of the people to the ability of the money power to manipulate the available money supply of this country to its own profit and to the loss of those who produce the wealth of the country.

In the face of the so-called "prosperity" which the people are now said to be enjoying it is safe to say that we are on the eve of some very interesting developments.—Kansas Commoner.

E. E. FORBES SELLS

Knabe, Conover, Behr Bros., Schuber, and Kingsbury PIANOS, CHICAGO COTTAGE AND Farraud and Votey Organs.

Can't you find one out of these to suit you? Write for catalogue and prices. I will sell you one and let you pay half this fall, and the balance the fall of 1896. My prices are low. I also sell Bicycles and Typewriters.

E. E. Forbes, Anniston & Montgomery, Ala.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Honorable D. R. McMillan Judge of Probate for Shelby County, we will sell at public auction, in front of the court house, of Shelby County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday, the 9th day of December 1895, within the legal hours of sale all the following described real Estate, belonging to the estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased:

South 1/2 of the South East 1/4 and a part of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 15, T. 21 N. R. 1 East, and one acre in the South West corner of the South West 1/4 of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 21 of R. 1 East, all in Shelby County Alabama.

Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Tuesday, October 24.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

J. H. HAMMOND, Tax Assessor Shelby County.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala, before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell, Register.
L. W. Hunter, Receiver.

State of Ala., In Probate Shelby county, court Shelby, Co. Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funerburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, he appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

Don't forget to pay your subscription for the Advocate. We need the money.

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Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October

CARRY YOUR COTTON TO SYLACAUGA,

The best Cotton Market in the state. Buy your dry goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes from SMITH BROS. We carry a full line of General Merchandise, and will sell you goods at rock bottom prices. Don't fail to call on us while in Sylacauga.

SMITH BROS., Sylacauga, Ala.

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Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.

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You Laugh and Cry When You Read This Great Book

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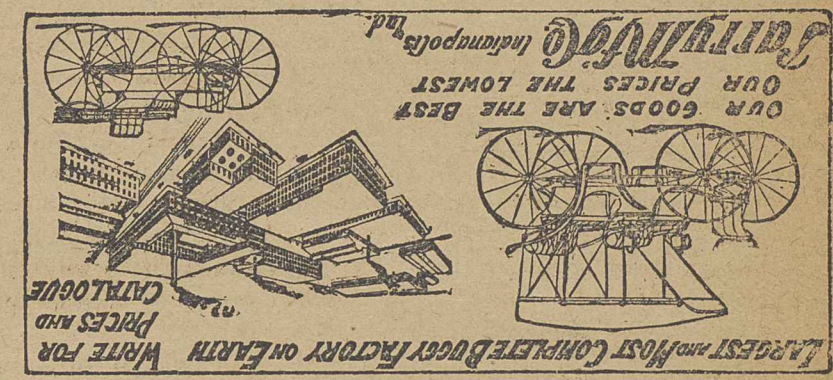
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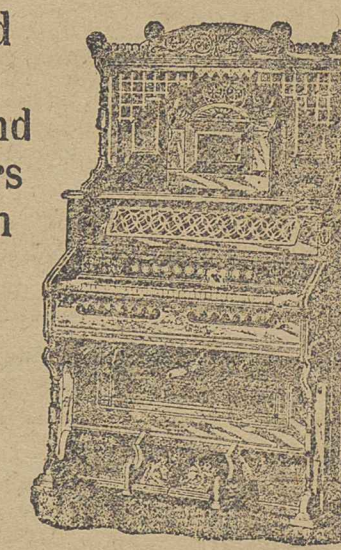
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Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

PAIN AND MISERY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Cures Rheumatism.



"About 8 years ago, I suffered from what the doctors called rheumatism. Nobody knows the pain and misery which I had to endure and which clung to me in spite of the medicines prescribed. At last, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After a short time, the pains ceased. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla for a whole year, until the rheumatism entirely disappeared." JAMES W. WATSON, proprietor of livery stable, Roseville, Cal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

J. K. Milner is in the city this week.

Mr. Tom Seale visited the Magazine city Tuesday.

Thursday, November 28, is Thanksgiving day.

A. P. Longshore spent a few days in Birmingham this week.

J. H. Hammond of Wilsonville, was in the city Wednesday.

J. R. Beavers Esq. paid Birmingham a flying visit Wednesday.

B. L. Moore is spending a few days in Birmingham this week.

Miss Emma DuRose is spending a short while at Talladega Springs.

Wanted.—Every body to pay that dollar they owe the Advocate.

Mrs. W. A. Walburn, is quite sick at her father's home, Mr. Anchors.

Miss F. Hammonds of Wilsonville is visiting Miss Esie Mason this week.

Miss Ella Tallant is spending some time in Calera, with Mrs. H. C. Moss.

Miss Ida O'Hara came home from Saginaw, Tuesday for a few days visit.

Lewis Bowden of Montevallo was in the city Sunday visiting friends.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

C. C. Crail, the converted tramp delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on last Thursday night at the Baptist church.

Mr. T. J. Weaver can do your Watch work, Jewelry repairing and Photograph work on short notice at reasonable prices.

The Probate Judge informs us that the confederate soldiers pension warrants which have been in his office for delivery for a week or ten days are being rapidly called for. But there are quite a number on hand undelivered.

Don't forget that you can get your Photograph made, or your Watch repaired by Mr. T. J. Weaver. Call on him at the post office when in the city.

Mr. J. H. Newton Gen. Agt. for The Farmers Mutual Fin. Insurance is in this country, assisting Mr. Moore, the local Agt. insuring property. All the members are requested to meet at the court house on the 20th, inst. at 10 a. m. to organize. The Gen. Agt. has appointed three other men to help insure property in Shelby. He wants to organize with \$100,000. All wanting to become members can join on the day of organizing. The Gen. Agt. and others will lecture on this day to the Association.

"Turn the race all out"—the familiar party-cri—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

PETIT JURORS.

Drawn by the Board of Jury Commissioners for County Court.

FIRST WEEK.

D D Draper, W W Williams, S M Goodwin, E Isbell, W L Seales, J J Pardue, W E Harrison, N A Armstrong, J M Smith, John Berchfield J C Lyons, F W Watson, E S Ambrose, C C Brown, J R Burghers, J L Bennett, J M Hale, J M Ray, J J Jones, A Z Merrell, C T Ingram I S Green, Thos. Merritt, J M Weldon, W C Wilder, Z C Reinheart, J W. McGlawn, A H Avery, F M Baldwin.

SECOND WEEK.

J M Jones, A E Walker, J E Dye, Samuel Johnson, W T Howell, W H Shrader, J H Robertson, W Y O'Leary J D Masters, J W Jarrett, J B Weaver, C H Douglas, B F Smith, R A Steed, I A Lambert, T M Clinkscules, W C Brasher, W E Brinkerhoff, W S Bilbrey, A J Gilbert, Robert Andres, J J Stricklin, W J Harper, J M Stricklin, J S Elliott, J J Nabors, P H Fancher, G L Mask, J E Holmes, T L Acker.

WILSONVILLE NEWS.

Mrs. Johnson, of Columbiana, is visiting Mrs. James Ray in this place.

Rev. W. A. Montgomery filled his regular appointment here Sunday and Sunday night.

We are glad to hear that our school is increasing so fast, new pupils come in every week.

Mr. J. H. Hammond was called to Birmingham on business Wednesday morning.

Mr. Clem Butler who has a saw mill near here has moved into the Erving house.

Misses Meta Bolin and Juddie Kilpatrick visited Mr. Wallace's family near Harpersville Friday, returned Monday and report a fine time.

We hear now that J. W. Weldon is trying to pass as a preacher at the Howard, one day last week a young man walked up to him and asked, how many sermons have you preached? the answer was, several.

ROSE BUDS.

To remove the constipation habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills especially as a family physic.

SAGINAW DOTS.

We are glad to say that those who have been very sick are able to be up again.

Mr. Ben Wallace and F. M. Cost are very unwell at present.

Mr. Satherwhite has removed to East Saginaw.

T. W. McBride of Siluria was in our city this week.

Miss Ella Saterwhite spent Friday with the Misses Fulton.

Miss Anna Olisby will begin her school over on West Side Monday, Nov. 11.

T. L. Douglas of the Rutherford High School was the guest of Mr. Geo. Brown Friday night.

E. M. Wingate can be seen most any time on Main street with his best girl.

We are sorry that Mr. Bob Galaway is so awfully bashful. Bob you must get a better move on your self.

Will Gallaway transacted business on Yellow Leaf Friday.

Miss Ida O'Hara was the guest of Miss Lula Hale Saturday and Sunday.

Since Friday night Mr. Jas. Wagner can be seen any where with a twenty five cent smile on his face.

W. A. Walburn is almost standing on his head, his wife is coming Monday.

The S. L. Co. have shipped fifty car loads of Lumber in the last twenty eight days.

Fifteen couples of our young people enjoyed quite a nice entertainment from 7 to 10 o'clock Friday night at the residence of Mr. Geo. Brown.

Richard Hale after making a blast in a well forty feet deep turned sick from the effect and called for help but after getting him in ten feet of the top he fell and was badly hurt. He is now improving.

Benjamin.

FARMERS Insure Your Property in the FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbor in distress. Keep your money at home. **THE PLAN.**

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars without renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Moore,
Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

Now is your time to pay subscription for the Advocate. Call in and see us.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court
Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama,
Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th, judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6334, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6325, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.

No. 6339, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6339, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Tinney.

No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Jno Black.

No. 6493, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.

No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.

No. 6487, J. L. Tinney vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.

No. 6509, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniels.

No. 6520, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.

No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.

No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.

No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cosper.

No. 6559, Tyre W. Whatley as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.

No. 6572, Talladega Merchantile Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.

No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.

No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.

No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6583, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.

No. 6609, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.

No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.

No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this

October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER,
Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Hard Cash, Will once more

THE GRAND SUCCESS

OF THE

YOU

early INSPECTION

of our Surprisingly

and very COMPLETE STOCK

Drygoods, Mens, Boys and Child

ren Clothing; Hats, Caps and

Gents Furnishing—Laces, Em-

broidery Etc.

Prices

unequaled

The Best

ASSORTMENT.

TRADE WITH

US—It means sure success in

securing for yourselves, the most

reliable goods, by far the Lowest

Prices. These are facts, Goods

and Prices prove them.

GO TO

O. O. STARK,

Shelby, Ala.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,

Attorney's And Counselor's

At Law,

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE

Courts of the district and in the

Federal Courts and the Supreme Court

of Alabama.

THE BEST WAY

—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST

—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running

THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW

ORLEANS,

Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,

Also running through to

NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any

point, write the agent of the Louisville

& Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or

C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co., Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to-wit:

East 1/4 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgages resided on 26 day of May, 1892.

Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. Of Ala. Mortgagees.

Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson Attorneys

VICTOR ATHLETIC GOODS

are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. PORTLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50

No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27

No. 41. Wagon. \$43

Wagon Harness. \$35 to \$50

Wagon Harness. \$35 to \$50

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Wagon Harness.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

NO. 22.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

CHINA'S NAVY TO BE IMPROVED.

The Fire Record—A Steamer Sunk—A Terrific Gas Explosion—Engineer Killed in a Wreck—Death by Fire. Other Happenings of General Interest.

SOUTHERN.

On Sunday morning a dog scratched up the body of a babe about 4 weeks old, which had been murdered and buried in a back yard on Buffalo Creek, Wayne county, West Virginia.

Two trains collided on the Nashville and Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville road, near Franklin, Tenn., Sunday night about 10 o'clock. Engineer Corbett and fireman Love, of passenger train, No. 1 were killed.

An Indiana syndicate has bought 100,000 acres of land in Georgia for an Indiana colony. A city has been laid out and christened Fitzgerald. An immense immigration southward is expected from western states during next year.

Ben Hall, the jaller turnkey, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was shot four times on the street Wednesday by his brother-in-law, W. Scott Kimes. Hall is dying tonight and Kimes is in jail. The men married sisters. Kimes says Hall has broken up his home and that they had previously quarreled because of Hall's intimacy with Mrs. Kimes.

New LaFayette, Tenn., Tuesday morning three drunken employees of the stove factory on Long Brook creek attacked Captain F. G. Pitts, manager of the factory, with clubs and knives, and were about to kill him, when he drew his pistol and fired four shots at them, fatally wounding two and seriously wounding the third. Had he not shot, it is said, he would have been killed.

The steam oyster boat "James W. Boyle," sunk off Coney Island Wednesday between the bell buoy at Horton's Point and the entrance to the Rockaway inlet. She carried a crew of five and Walter R. Woods, of Inwood, L. I., and all are drowned. She was owned by James W. Boyle, an oysterman of Perry street and North River, New York City. Walter R. Woods, of Inwood, and Captain Peter McDonald, of Tottenville, Staten Island.

EASTERN.

The plant of the York, Pa., Wall Paper company was destroyed by fire Tuesday, supposed incendiary origin, entailing a loss of \$150,000. Forty thousand dollars worth of stock ready for shipment was burned.

The police at Boston, Mass., on Monday recovered \$30,000 worth of stolen property in a lump. The property is said to be the savings of Wm. Barrett, a notorious criminal now serving a life sentence for murder.

The wire mill mill of Phillips, Townsend & Co., at North Pennsylvania Junction, a suburb of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The destroyed plant was an extensive one, and was equipped with a large amount of costly machinery. The loss will reach \$175,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Lawrence Beach hotel, at Lawrence, one of the largest summer hotels on Long Island, was destroyed by fire Tuesday, with its contents. The total loss, it is thought, will not fall short of \$200,000. It is said the property was insured for less than half of that amount. The hotel was owned by the Lawrence Beach Improvement company and was leased by John Durica, of New York. Benjamin Hitchcock, of New York, is at the head of the company.

Four cars which were being drawn up a steep grade on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway, near Short Hill, N. J., early Wednesday, broke away from the locomotive and ran back at great speed, crashing into the locomotive of a newspaper train, which was moving forward at a good rate.

The engineer of the newspaper train was killed and his fireman badly injured. The name of the engineer was Reuben Tindall, of Washington, N. J. The fireman injured is Hiram Hirsch.

WESTERN.

The sheds and offices of Buhrig & Sons' coal yards at Milwaukee, Wis., were burned Monday morning, with many tons of coal. Loss about \$150,000, covered by insurance.

Will Jacobs, colored, was shot to death by R. G. Orr, also colored, at Atheimer, Ark. Orr had heard that Jacobs had been criminally intimate with his (Orr's) daughter, and securing a Winchester, searched for Jacobs and killed him within ten feet of the town ship constable, who permitted him to escape. The officer only reported the killing to the sheriff at Pine Bluff late Monday night.

A singular accident occurred the other day in a gun shop at Menominee, Mich. An old musket was undergoing repairs when it was discharged and shot a 13-year-old boy in the arm. It transpired that the piece had been charged with peas, but the wound was such that the lacerated arm had to be amputated.

The decomposed bodies of a girl aged 14 and a boy aged 16 were found in the woods near Eldorado, Ark., Monday. The children were brother and sister named Perkins. They started out horseback riding three weeks ago and were never seen alive afterward. The girl's throat was cut and the boy's skull crushed. The coroner is making an investigation.

A TRAMP'S OPINION.

A KNIGHT OF THE ROAD WHO IS AN AGITATOR.

He Says: "A Thief or a Cut-Throat Is More Highly Respected by Society than a Cringing Mendicant"—How Will It End? Will the People Save Themselves?

Cleveland Citizen: One evening this week, while waiting for a car on the Public Square, the editor of this paper was approached by a man of respectable appearance, as the world looks at it, and solicited for a contribution with which to pay for something to eat. Undoubtedly nine men out of ten would say that such an occurrence is not worth noticing. And they are right, for the streets of this city swarm with beggars after nightfall, and every citizen is accosted for aid on every hand. But this particular beggar was an exception to the general run. He was a philosopher, a fine conversationalist, and a man who, under ordinary conditions, would command respectful attention anywhere.

"It is not a pleasant task," said he, "for me to solicit aid from strangers. My soul revolts against it; but an honest man's natural pride is unable to withstand the horrors of hunger. I realize that I am a beggar; a social outcast; a butt for the ridicule, the sneers and the abuse of those who never knew the meaning of an actual want. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but it must be forced down. Sometimes, when I look back over my past life, and when I think of the happiness of others who are no more honest than I am, I become desperate enough to commit any crime; and let me tell you that I do not intend to follow the life that I am now leading much longer. A thief or a cut-throat is more highly respected by society than a cringing mendicant."

"A dozen years back," said the outcast, in answer to a question, "I owned a small business in a town in Southern Ohio. I am a ropemaker and had a good trade. But the cordage trust was organized and very soon the weaklings, as the newspapers and big capitalists call the smaller concerns, were driven to the wall, and I among the rest. We simply could not compete with the trust, with its very latest improved machinery and abundance of working capital. Well, to make a long story short, I quit, scraped a few dollars together and landed in Chicago, where, as a recommendation that I have will show, I worked over six years as a collector. But I could not get ahead of necessary expenses, and two years ago the firm I worked for failed. Since then I have been knocking about from place to place, working a day here and a day there, starving, begging and freezing in turns. Would you believe it, I walked almost the length of your Euclid avenue offering to work for my board and couldn't get a job! The rich won't hire anybody that they don't want. They are even more economical in that respect than the poor."

"Now, why is it that those who are willing to work for their living are prevented from doing so? and what is all this coming to? These are the questions that I think about and propound to everyone I meet. You say the reason men are deprived of the opportunity to make an honest living is because of monopoly. That is true. I don't pretend to be well up in economics, but I know that those who enjoy special privileges, such as bankers, railroaders, landlords and those who hold securities prosper while the common people suffer."

"How will it end? Stranger, go down along your docks; go down into your slum districts; go into the poorer localities; talk with the idlers on the streets; talk with the poorly-paid laborers who are but one degree removed from homeless, hopeless wanderers, and talk with the vagrants and tramps who are chased from place to place like wild beasts and who are thrown into prisons because they will not sit down and starve—men for all that, made after the image of their God—talk to these people, who are being hemmed in on every side by laws, passed by damned ignorant and corrupt legislators, restraining their liberties and driving them to commit all the crimes in the catalogue—talk to these people, I say, and you will find that there is growing a sullen, deep-rooted hatred for all law and for the rich. Can you conceive of a natural, human or divine law that decreed that the many should suffer while a few rot in luxury? No, sir. Such a condition cannot last long, and especially in this enlightened age. No doubt you have read of popular uprisings in the past, and you are far-seeing enough to understand that clouds are gathering for another storm. The violence of mind will be met and overcome by the violence of muscle, because talent has been used selfishly, to do injury rather than justice."

"You talk of educating the masses," concluded the wanderer. "Your time is too short. Men are grown children. They would rather play than learn lessons, and trust to luck to adjust matters. Besides, who is to educate the people upon the science of government and right living? Your schools don't do it; they teach fables and fiction, to a large extent ignore sound principles, and turn out educated but dissatisfied men and women. The preachers don't educate; they are afraid to speak out. They talk glibly of justice and immorality, but do not dare to specify causes. How about politicians? No one will accuse them of educating anyone. They are the most unprincipled and selfish class on earth. You never hear of a president, senator, congressman or governor who comes from the ranks of the common people, do you? National conventions are controlled by corporate wealth—by men who never come in contact with the masses. State conventions are much the same way, controlled by

business men, lawyers, office-seekers and office-holders. City and county conventions are composed of bums, ward-healers and others ignorant as droves of swine, and ruled by a few powerful local bosses who supply the boodle. And now, honestly, do you expect that these classes will save themselves from their own folly? Not much!"

Bidding a hearty good night, the talkative knight of the road started toward the docks and was soon lost to sight.

"ONSLAUGHT" ON CONGRESS.

To Relieve the Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

It is said W. K. Vanderbilt and George Gould have made a deal by which they will obtain control of the Central and Union Pacific lines, which, with the Northwestern and eastern lines, will give them a through line from New York to San Francisco. If the government had sense enough to foreclose the mortgages it has on these roads it could prevent a huge railroad monopoly getting possession of them, and at the same time demonstrate the practicability of government ownership of railroads.

But our government is in the interest of corporations and not in the interest of the people, for what corporation ask for they get and what the people ask for in the way of legislation they can never obtain.

The dispatches which announce this monopolistic deal close with this very significant paragraph: "Before any action is taken a determined onslaught will be made upon congress to secure some action that will relieve the new company from the burden of the government debt."

An "onslaught upon congress" by a railroad monopoly under the direction of Chauncey Depew and Marvin Hughitt means that money and influence without limit will be brought to bear upon each individual congressman to secure the passage of an act extending the mortgages on the Pacific roads, funding the indebtedness at a low rate of interest and making them payable in 99 years.

As our congress is composed mostly of lawyers accustomed to taking fees, the Goulds and Vanderbilts (Goths and Vandals) will probably get all they want.

This mortgage which the government holds against a monopoly should be treated just as Shylocks treat a farm mortgage—foreclose it and take possession.

If we had a populist congress and a populist president this thing would be done.

But wait, the populists will get there yet.—Chicago Sentinel.

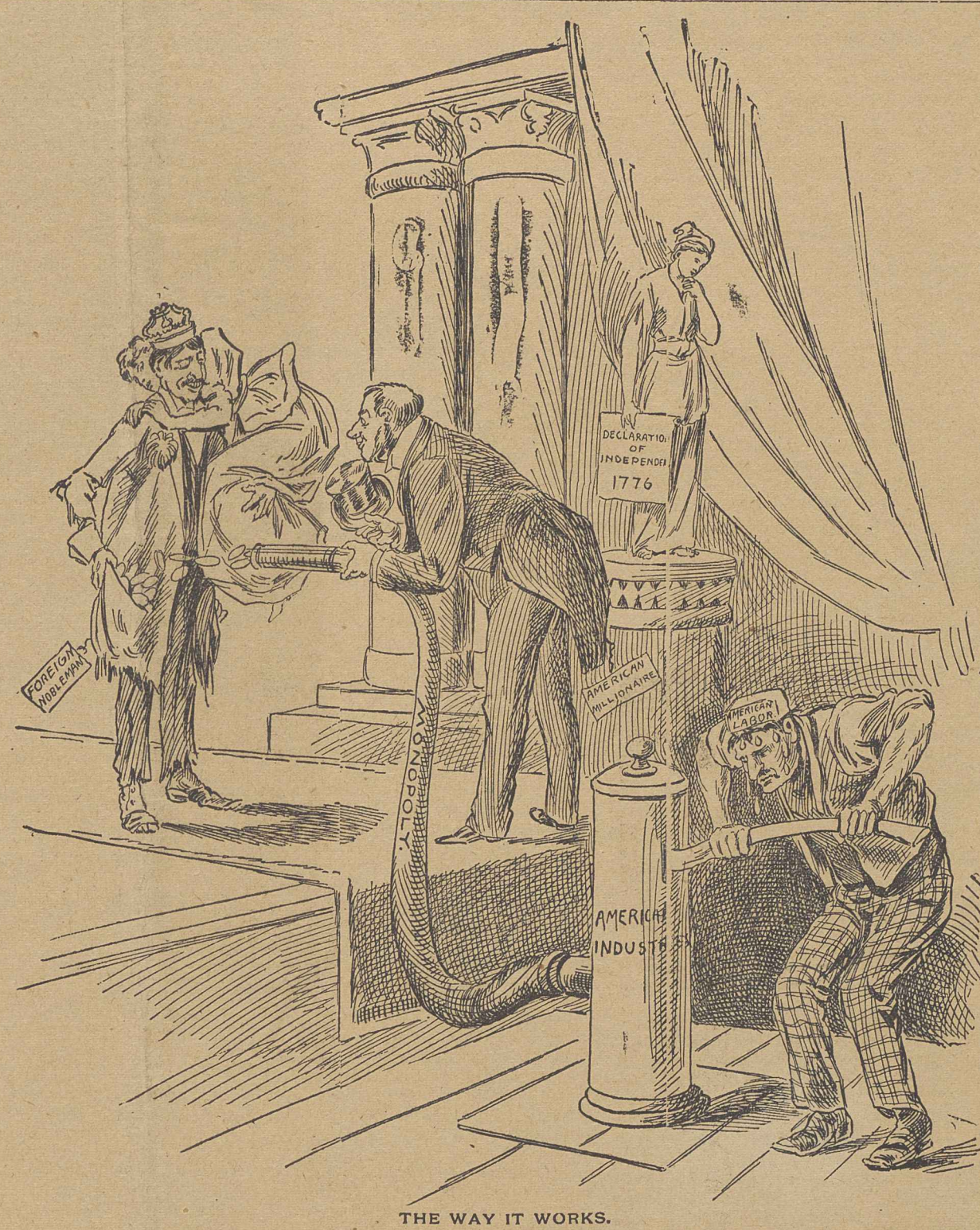
THE GOLD STANDARD.

First Set Up by the Children of Israel.

A correspondent down in Kentucky wants to know when the gold standard wuz first introduced. The gold standard wuz first introduced in the third month after the childr'n uv Ishra'el had got out uv the land uv Egypt. This had got us out to be in bondage that the coodent git over the habit. As the Egyptians had all bin dround in the Red Sea overto, and Moses wuz up iz the mountain so far awa that he coodn't boss 'em, tha bilt a golden calf to worship. This iz the first akkount uv the adophshun uv a gold standard. Now Moses wuz up in the mountin watn fuin God to stamp the law on sumphin that hadn't enny intrinsic value—a stone. This wuz the law which God intended to hav observed, and he properly tho it would be a waste of material to stamp it on gold. As there wuzent enny paper in them daze tha just took the cheepiest thing tha cood git, and it ansered the purpis as wel as a sheet uv gold. Now when Moses kum down out of the Mount and saw the golden calf, and his brethren singin' and dansin around it like z passel uv heathins, it maid him so mad that he dropped the stone on which the law wuz engraved and broke it. He fist walked in among them fellers and knuked that golden calf into the midle uv next week—decayed it, az it wair. Then Moses drawed a line on the ground and said: And you fellers that stood rather worship God than gold wuz over here with me. And the son uv Levi kum over to him. And Mozes told 'em tu git their sords and hack the stuffin out uv the gold-bugs, which the did; and three thousand gold-bugs did that day by the edge uv the sord, wecoz tha wanted sumphin tu worship that had intrinsic value in it.—Tobe Spilkins in Buzz-Saw.

Senator Peffer's View.

Senator Peffer, in an interview with the Washington Post, says: "I take it that the republicans will elect both a president and house of representatives. Then their troubles will begin. They will soon be in the same predicament of the present administration. A breaking up is sure to come; it may be we will see a collapse of both the old parties before 1900. A great deal depends on the action of the incoming congress. I think it quite possible that legislation will be passed withdrawing the greenbacks and treasury notes from circulation and funding them in a bond issue. If such a policy is to be pursued, the sooner it is effected the better and the sooner will the voice of the people be heard. In a few years more the conflicting elements in the old parties will separate for all time. About 75 per cent of the democrats who believe in free silver and equal treatment of both metals will break away from their plutocratic gold-standard coadjutors in the east. About 25 per cent of the republicans will do the same thing. These seceders will go over en masse to the populists. It's easy to predict what will be the result. The populists will come into control in every branch of the government and it will be administered in the interest of the people and not of the Shylocks and speculators."



THE WAY IT WORKS.

IT WILL NOT WORK.

BANKERS' PLAUSIBLE AND SEDUCTIVE ARGUMENT WEAK.

How the Government Should Be Relieved of the Burden of Borrowing Gold to Support a Financial System That Benefits the Bankers Only.

The organization of national bankers is already at work upon its financial scheme, which it hopes to inflict upon an over-burdened, suffering people by undue influence with the incoming congress.

Their plausible and seductive argument runs in this way: The government is called upon to maintain a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold, because the government has issued legal tenders to the extent of \$346,000,000, which are redeemable in gold, and when redeemed are again put out. The practical working of such a system forces the government to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve; therefore, the \$346,000,000 legal tenders, or greenbacks, should be retired by issuing bonds for them. The government would then no longer be required to keep gold on hand for redemption purposes; the confidence in business circles would be restored and the cause of business depression would be removed, says the Brooklyn, Mass., Diamond.

This is the argument from the side of the banks. Incidentally, the banks are to be authorized to issue their notes, based on these new bonds, and these bank notes are to take the place of the greenbacks, but the bankers do not say so much about this.

That the government should be relieved of the burden of borrowing gold to support a financial system that benefits only the bankers is a very meritorious proposition; but the method by which it is to be accomplished, as suggested by this bankers' association, is vicious in every sense of the word and will be opposed by populist congressmen and others, who will endeavor to protect the interests of the people.

The congressmen who oppose this scheme of the banks will be denounced as obstructionists; and upon them the bankers and their cuckoos will endeavor to place the responsibility of retarding the present system and forcing another bond issue.

To expose the insincerity of this banking clique, and to place the question in such form that the people can understand the principles involved, calls for constructive statesmanship on the part of our congressmen who represent the people. They should agree with the bankers that it is worse than useless for the government to be forced to keep \$100,000,000 in gold of the people's money locked up and drawing interest out of the earnings of the wealth producers, and should point out a very simple, feasible, practical plan that would place the responsibility for such condition just where it belongs.

That one simple, feasible, practical plan is an amendment to the National Banking act, providing that the reserve liabilities held by the national banks as he basis of their "wind" dollars, shall be constituted of these legal tender greenbacks.

The last statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the national banks have issued about two thousand million dollars of bankers' wind—called "redit"—and the reserve fund upon which this volume is based is about

four hundred million dollars of money. Sixteen hundred millions of their wind is utilized by the wealth producers as an exchange medium, because there isn't money enough issued by the government for that purpose.

As an offset to the bankers' proposition that the government legal tenders should be retired, our populist congressmen should suggest that this reserve of the national banks should be made up of greenbacks. That will not only retire the greenbacks, but it will make them more valuable to the banks than gold, and will send the gold now held by the banks into circulation, because for each dollar in greenbacks held by a bank it could loan three dollars—in some banks four dollars of bankers' wind; and the loan of its wind would be restricted to the amount of greenbacks in issue, or the amount it could borrow. No greenbacks could be spared to seek redemption in gold, because it would be the symbol of four wind dollars, each doing duty in the business of exchanging labor's products and each confidence wind dollar absorbing interest out of the wealth production.

We need not enumerate the many favors enjoyed by the banks—all of them special privileges created by law. The scheme they now propose is merely another law in their interest. What we propose is a law in the interest of the people's rights.

We hope that congressmen who are true to the people will not be content with mere opposition to what the bankers propose. Meet them with a counter proposition that will give additional value to the greenback by giving it a special privilege under the law and depriving gold of that privilege. The result would be an instructive object lesson to those that cannot now understand that money is created by law, and the bankers would soon be asking for more greenbacks.—Progressive Farmer.

A Warning to the United States.

Recently the United States consul at Cairo made a report to the State Department showing the deplorable condition of the Egyptian government. From that report, the Topeka Capital selects the following facts:

Egypt's bonded debt reaches the enormous total of 569 million dollars. The population being only seven millions, this is a debt of about \$72 per capita, or the equivalent of a national debt in the United States of five billion dollars. At present the productive area of Egypt is only five and one-quarter million acres. From the product of this land must be gathered a revenue of eighteen million dollars a year to pay the interest on the public debt, which amounts to an average tax of \$4.55 per acre.

The consul's report does not dilate upon the most important fact connected with this sad story, which is:

Egypt depended on foreign capital to carry on her government and her public enterprises.

English capitalists were always on hand ready and willing to advance gold and take bonds bearing high interest. The Egyptian statesmen were either too ignorant or too dishonest to issue their own money before it was too late. They were sound money statesmen. Now their people are reduced to such a state of degradation that the fiat of their government would be of little value. The Egyptians are slaves. The United States should take warning.—Topeka Advocate.

BONDS AT BOTH ENDS.

How Grover Has Fattened the Pocket-Books of the Bondholders.

During Grover Cleveland's first term as executive, there was a surplus of money in the treasury. How the government officers happened to let this money slip through their fingers is something that has never been fully explained, yet there was actually a surplus so big that it was a burden.

The question came before congress, and measures were urged to dispose of this money. Some suggested one scheme and some another, but our Roger Q. Mills finally presented a bill providing for the expenditure of this surplus in buying bonds of the government not yet due. In order to induce the holders of these bonds to surrender them, a premium was paid on the bonds, and in fifteen months seventy-two million dollars found lodgment in the pockets of the bondholders, in addition to the principal and interest due on the face of the bonds. Thus, the bondholders succeeded in getting in a bold robbery by the help of Senator Mills, to the tune of \$72,000,000. This was the initiatory term of Cleveland.

When Mr. Cleveland came in on his second term a deficiency in the treasury occurred very soon, and how to dispose of the deficiency was a matter of much moment. Of course, it must be disposed of in some way to the financial benefit of the bondholders and money thieves. So instead of buying bonds, Grover went to selling bonds, and did the same as he did in buying bonds, that is, paid the bondholders a premium. The bondholders must have a steal out of the bond deal no matter whether the bonds are "a conundrum or a swine." The money rang succeeded in fleecing the government out of from fifteen to thirty millions on the bond sale designed to procure money for the deficiency in the treasury.

Thus Grover has fattened the pocket-books of the bondholders at both ends of his executive service. When there was too much money, the bond holders were paid to take it out of the treasury, and when there was a shortage of money the bondholders were paid to put money into the treasury. It is down hill both ways for the bondholders and up hill both ways for the people.

There is not the least doubt but that some one received a bonus for this scheme of feeding the bondholders fore and aft. As Grover has developed from a poor man to a millionaire in a few years on a moderate salary, it is reasonable to conclude that some of the fat went his way. Senator Mills is, of course, an honest man, but honest men rarely father a bill in congress designed to rob the people for the benefit of the bankers and bondholders. If Senator Mills did not receive a share of this corruption fund, it is not because he was not in position to do so.—Southern Mercury.

Hero Worship.

We give too much importance to the high officials of the United States. They are just common people like the officers of your county. Their minds are about of the same calibre, and their movements suffer in comparison. The United States government is a big town or county government. Look on its officers as you do your town or county officers. Rub up against a president, cabinet officer, senator or congressman and you will find that he is about the size of the leading men in your school district.—Missouri World.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

A CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF THE PRINCELY WAGES.

Farm Laborers Getting Six Dollars a Month—Facts Regarding Reports of "a Revival of Prosperity"—Starvation Has to Compete with Cheap Living.

Atlanta, Oct. 10.—When I reached this city and the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition, about three weeks ago, I found everything in dire confusion. Two days before the opening there was only one building really ready, and that was the government's. Thousands of workmen, however, were rejoicing in hope that their present condition would continue and were free to talk of their wages, as workmen generally are when they are doing a little better than common. And verily I was astonished at some of their statements. Thousands of negroes have flocked in from the farming regions and were getting \$1 a day for common labor, where before the exposition boom the rate was but 90 cents. One year ago painters and carpenters in Atlanta got but \$1.50 per day. Now they get \$2.50 and call it princely pay. Country negroes tell me that on the farms they get \$10 a month and rations, but that is only in this middle section, while southward and eastward wages are lower.

Orthodox party papers over in Tom Watson's district have been making a great deal to do over the improvement and revival of prosperity, and surely there is an improvement if Editor (late Senator) Pat Walsh tells the truth, for he says that not long ago able bodied negroes could be hired in the vicinity of Augusta for \$6 a month, while the latest comers from there tell me they can now get \$8. Of course these wages go with rations—that is, enough cornmeal, pork, coffee, peas, rice and black molasses to keep a laborer in working order. And even in this state I hear the familiar statement that one great cause of hard times is the extravagance of laborers. Last year the rate for picking cotton was forced down to 30 cents per 100 pounds. This year there was an attempt at a combine to force it up to 60 cents, the rate which prevailed in the "good old times," but I am told to-day that there is a compromise by which the pickers are to get 45 cents on "first" and "scant" and 40 cents on the late or full boll. It takes a lively dandy to pick 50 pounds a day, but women occasionally do better, and one was pointed out to me who could turn in 240 pounds a day for a week. In view of such and many similar facts I was not surprised at seeing a very large chain gang without a white man in it, and when a resident friend called my attention to the model jail in the exposition grounds I was moved to ask:

"Will you explain your model convict system?"

"Not this year," he replied, with a dry smile, and we changed the venue. Street car men have also had their wages raised and now get 12 cents an hour, a part of the contract being that they must "maintain a neat and respectable appearance." That's a blamed sight more than I could do during the long drought, when a cloud of red dust hung perpetually over the grounds. Editor Martin of The Dixie Magazine tells me that cotton mill operatives average 80 cents a day, and others put their wages at "from \$12 to \$18 per month," which does not seem to consist. I suppose the latter are only the poorest class of workers. In the section where they live board is phenomenally cheap and I suppose correspondingly plain. I had to laugh at one good old lady who told me she "rallied hadn't the heart to charge the poor girls more'n eight dollars a month, though rally it's worth more in these hard times." In the nicer sections board is much higher, and rents are simply ruinous.

Gas and water rates are said to be higher than in New York or Chicago, while house service of some kinds is dog cheap. Even among men there is a great diversity, and much more so since the exposition company discharged so many common laborers, who are bidding against each other. The firm I am best acquainted with just now gets the services of a preacher of the gospel for \$3 per week, and he is there from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., though his duties as messenger do not employ him all the time. He is 25 years old, a well educated mulatto and a licensed minister, but is on the pay roll as a "boy." Draymen and hackmen get \$6 per week.

All these facts and many more of the same sort I gathered in my first ten days here, for really there was not much to see yet in the exposition, and if it had not been for the thousands of veterans who came down from the Chickamauga dedication and the ten governors, including two candidates for the presidency, and the generals here on blue and gray day we certainly should have suffered "ongwee." I was particularly struck with the fact that the speakers laid great stress on the rising tide of prosperity and the advantages to farmer and laborer. And all those fellows profess to believe in a God and expect to be justified in his sight.—J. H. Browning, in Chicago Express.

All in One Parcel.

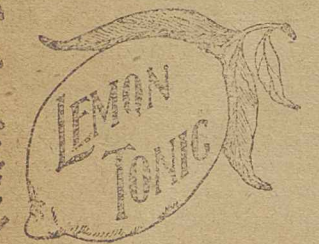
There is certainly no doubt that a mother of social ambitions does a comprehensive thing when she secures for a son-in-law, by a single ceremony, Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, III, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton and Brown Churchill of Sandridge, all in England, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince of Mindelheim in Swabia, and Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Hussars.—Life.

Chorus of free "silver-inside-the-party" Democrats: "I'd rather be a Democrat than be right!"

Burning Or Freezing.

Whether you're scorched with fever or chilled with a deep seated cold, the same medicine will cure you.

Dr. C. C. Roe's



For The Liver and Kidneys.

Pleasant to the Taste.

It does not cause constipation, but breaks chills, prevents fever, purifies and thickens the blood, corrects the liver, cleanses the stomach and improves digestion, creates an appetite and quiets the nerves.

At all druggists and general stores.
CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. F. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 21, 1895.

COMING TOGETHER.

In an elaborate editorial of two columns in length in the Montgomery Advertiser of the 13th appears the following candid admission:

"There were free silver republicans and gold standard republicans supporting Harrison in the campaign of 1892, all declaring that the republican platform justified their contentions. There were free silver democrats and gold standard democrats supporting Cleveland in the campaign of 1892, all constraining the democratic platform to suit themselves.

"It is useless now to discuss the question as to what was the proper construction of the platform. There is no intelligent man who does not admit that it was capable of two constructions."

This admission of the Advertiser furnishes a very valuable standing ground upon which all democrats can come together in support of Hon. Joseph E. Johnson for governor.

The above from the State Herald shows that they have no more patriotism than the Advertiser. It seems that it makes but little difference to the State Herald what the platform really means, if the democrats will only come up and elect Johnson governor. In other words if the State Herald is to be believed they favor just enough bimetalism to get the silver democrats to stick and will accept enough goldbugism in the platform to hold the gold standard democrats. The above extracts from the Advertiser, endorsed by the State Herald shows that both the silver democrats and the gold bugs are willing to sacrifice principle if they can by doing so get their heads in the public crib. The Advertiser in the above extracts admits what the populist have all along contended that the democratic and republican platforms of 1892 were fixed up to catch votes. Heretofore the democratic news papers have contended that the platform was easily understood, but now the Advertiser comes out and says that "there is no intelligent man who does not admit that it was capable of two constructions; Now the question naturally arises why should a great party make a platform susceptible of two constructions, unless it was done for the purpose of deceiving the honest voters who make up the rank and file of the party. That it was made to deceive the people no honest man will deny. But the strangest fact of all is, that a large number of the voters of the party will, knowing the duplicity and deception of the leaders continue to give such a party their support.

The returns of the people's party vote at the recent elections will be published as soon as they arrive, the plutocratic press are doing all they can to suppress them but it is impossible to do so, and in our next issue we think we will be able to give in nearly all the States where elections were held.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

It is growing more and more apparent to every student of economics that this country, as well as all other leading nations, have reached the "sporting of the ways." That a choice must be made in the immediate future between a gold basis and universal bankruptcy, or a silver basis with general prosperity. The scramble for gold that is now going on between the treasuries of every nation will, if much longer continued, wreck every productive industry. Labor and its products are the only elements that enter into the purchase of gold, and the nation that can offer the greatest amount of human effort for the smallest amount of gold gets it. The entire product of gold for the past five years or more has failed to add a single dollar to the money stock, and in the opinion of many careful statisticians the stock of gold is rapidly decreasing. In this country at the present time nearly \$300,000,000 in gold is reckoned as in circulation that is neither in the public treasury, the banks, or seen among the people. In fact, there is not gold enough in the whole world to pay one-tenth of 1 percent of the world's indebtedness. Because of this scarcity and the fact of its being the recognized money metal of the great and powerful nations, it is rapidly increasing in money value. To such an extent has this value appreciated that it is no longer the money of business exchange, but the currency of money hoarders. During the past twenty years especially it has proven an unfair and oppressive medium of business exchange, and should be discarded in the interest of justice and equity. If, as a people, it is thought proper to have a metal currency, let it be silver. Let us use the cheaper metal which declares itself throughout the ages to be the most reliable and stable measure. There is no sense in further temporizing with this matter. The United States must take care of its own interest.

This is about the only point brought out in the recent silver conference. As it is, England and all the great powers are playing India against this country and reaping the fruits of their disasters. India is spoken of as an English dependant, but statistics will show that the United States is by far the most profitable dependency of the English government. That where England takes dimes from India, it takes dollars from this country. This nation is more profitable in another point of view. We board and clothe ourselves and pay this tribute without making further trouble or asking any guarantees, while India looks to England for defense and help in time of distress. What Burgoyne and Howe failed to accomplish during the revolution, the Rothschilds and Barings have done since 1860. The only method through which this power can be broken is by going to a silver basis at once. Let the silver dollar of Hamilton and Jackson again be made the money unit of the nation and give the people once more an opportunity of ridding themselves of this dead body of debt. Let this great nation make laws for and defend the prosperity of its own people and not bow the suppliant knee to any other government on earth. The People's party demanded the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." This demand is in the interest of fair play, because all production is on a silver basis, while the factors of distribution still demand gold. Let us have equal rights to all, and special privilege to none, in money as well as other matters.

Do you vote for party or principle?

Do you favor a government run by the Rothschilds? If so keep on voting for one of the old parties.

Are you voting for the upbuilding of your party, or the upbuilding of your government?

Cleveland is a great man in some respects he has made more paupers than any other president of this great republic.

The Industrial School located at Montevallo should be kept in the county, at all hazards, it will be a great educational institution that will result in untold good to the county at large and the girls in particular, and if it becomes necessary in order to save the school the county ought to contribute a sufficient amount to enable the citizens of Montevallo to hold it.

FRUITAGE AWAITING.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap" is a declaration of Scripture, applicable to all the duties and manifold obligations of and their final results and consequences. That this declaration has stood the test of ages, the history of nations will most conclusively substantiate. While it must be acknowledged that to human vision those individuals who "sow in corruption do not always reap corruption," yet with nations it has never up to the present time failed.

The generation of today will justly be held responsible for its acts by future generations, as we of the present condemn or approved those of the past.

There are two great questions presented for consideration in this connection which daily demands a careful examination and a candid reply.

First, are the conditions of the present satisfactory; and second if not, what are we doing towards the situation. For thirty years the economies of this country have been directed and controlled upon one line of policy. Are the results such as will warrant its continuance, especially in view of the obligations the present owes to the future. We unhesitatingly affirm they will not. What is the fruitage that is now being gathered? Does it bring a reward for the sweat and toil of the past thirty years? Is that other and perhaps greater scriptural "that the laborer is worthy of his hire" being fulfilled? Who will answer affirmatively? None save the ignorant or infamous. Honest men and women, as well as children, are today starving in every section of the country. Hunger and nakedness are stalking like grim specters amid crowded warehouses and bursting granaries. The cry of the unemployed comes up from every part of the land, while the wails of the sufferer and wretched are wafted into the banquet halls of the rich and plutocratic. Instead of happiness and contentment is found misery and despair.

In the place of peace and prosperity is seen discontent, contention, and universal disaster. We look for the smile of satisfied industry and we find the haggard, weary visage of the discouraged and horror stricken. Soup houses for the unemployed are located in the shadows of the palaces of plutocracy and the crumbs from the table of Dives are eagerly swallowed by the ever wanting Lazarus. Are these statements overdrawn? Can they be successfully controverted. No more than the rising and setting of the sun. The proof lies on every hand. These unhappy, unnecessary, and illogical results are the ripe fruitage of the past thirty years legislation and should be sufficient to convince every candid individual where his or her duty imperatively leads. Those who have enjoyed power and position so long may quiet both conscience and fears in the hope of a broken and subdued public spirit, or find apparent safety in its thorough entrenchment behind the law interpreted and administered by a servile and corrupt judiciary. To such the saying of the Turk will apply.

"Do you dream," said the old Sheikh Hiderim, of Medina, a thousand years ago, to certain Roman ingrates, "do you dream, because the Prophet of Allah dwells now beyond the bridge of Al Sirat, that therefore he is dumb, and blind? I tell you, by the splendor of God! there is tempest brooding on his brow, there is lightning gathering in his soul for you!"

The people are dissatisfied. They have "Asked for bread and received a stone." Forbearance with them has well nigh ceased to be virtue, and the hoarse cry of "bread or blood" will soon be heard on all sides unless conditions for the better are speedily brought about. This is strong language, stronger than should ever under just laws find utterance in this land of ours. But, the logic of events must be met face to face and the truth, however startling, must now be fairly made known. The people have been brought to the verge of ruin and despair as the result of past legislation, and it is the duty of every patriot to assist in righting the wrong at once before it is too late.—Ex.

Are you voting for hard times? If so you got what you voted for.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following places and times for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 15.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.

Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.

Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.

Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Tuesday, October 24.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.

Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.

Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.

Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.

Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.

Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.

Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.

Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.

Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.

Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.

Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.

Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.
Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.

A. F. SMITH,

Tax Collector Shelby County.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

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Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.
J. H. HAMMOND,

Tax Assessor Shelby County.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,

Montgomery, Ala.

Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 21st 1888, upon the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala. before W. R. A. Miller on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell,

Register.

L. W. Hunter,

Receiver.

State of Ala., In Probate
Shelby county, court Shelby, Co.
Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funderburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper,
Judge of Probate.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CON-
CLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS
at BOSTON, MASS., August 20—
30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY
will sell tickets at ONE Fare for
the round trip; Tickets will be good
until September 10th, but upon ap-
plication to Ticket Agent of Ter-
minal Line at BOSTON, they will
be extended until September 30th,
1895.

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way.

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scription for the Advocate. We
need the money.

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The best Cotton Market in the state. Buy your dry goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes from SMITH BROS. We carry a full line of General Merchandise, and will sell you goods at rock bottom prices. Don't fail to call on us while in Sylacauga.

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W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent,

Washington D. C.

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This grand book is now out and will only be sold by Agents.

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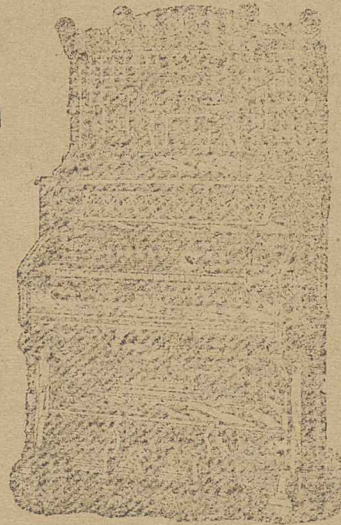
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Music 10c
I Can
and will
save
you
money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

A GREAT SUFFERER FROM—
Liver Complaint
 Cured by the Use of
AYER'S PILLS

"For several years, I was a great sufferer from liver complaint, which caused severe pains under the right side, from under the right shoulder-blade, sallowness of the skin, low-spiritedness, and erup-tion in the stomach. I am pleased to be able to state that I have been relieved of all these complaints by the use of Ayer's Pills. I find them, also, to be an elegant after-dinner pill."—Mrs. M. A. SEAB, Muncy, Pa.

AYER'S PILLS
 Received Highest Awards
 AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
 Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Colum-biana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 21, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One copy one year, \$1.00
 One copy six months, .50
 One copy three months, .25

Parish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chan-celler.

County Court—Regular terms be-gin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Keep-er, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

C. B. Duran of Calera was in town Wednesday.

County court convenes next Mon-day and will last two weeks.

A. B. Milner made a flying visit to Talladega last Thursday.

Will Milner of Birmingham is visiting relatives in town this week.

Wanted.—Every body to pay that dollar they owe the Advocate.

Mr. C. A. Archer of beat 11 was in the city a short while last Mon-day.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Alce Fortes, is quite sick with measles.

Dr. W. E. Dunsay was called to Courtland, Ala., this week on pro-fessional business.

The special term of the circuit court commences on the 8th of De-cember and lasts two weeks.

Dr. Jesse DuBose came from At-lanta last Friday to attend his sister's marriage.

A. H. Merrell of Spring Creek Beat was shaking hands with his many friends here Wednesday.

Wanted.—\$300 Dollars State Wit-ness Certificates.

Miss Eva Weaver returned home from Calera Friday, where she has been visiting for the past three weeks.

Mr. T. J. Weaver can do your Watch work, Jewelry repairing and Photograph work on short notice at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Gordon DuBose, Mrs. W. S. DuBose and Mrs. Anna Burt are attending the Atlanta Exposition this week.

Don't forget that you can get your Photograph made, or your Watch repaired by Mr. T. J. Weaver. Call on him at the post office when in the city.

Rev. T. W. Wilson and I. D. Ma-son left Wednesday to attend the annual meeting of the North Ala-bama Conference of the M. E. Church South, at Gadsden, Ala.

Mess. Reynolds, Eymann and La-than of Montevallo, made Colum-biana a visit Saturday in the in-terest of the Alabama Industrial School for Girls, now located at Montevallo.

The Farmers Mutual of Ala-bama, for Shelby county met here Wednesday, and organized by elec-tion James McGowan, President and J. R. White Secretary and Treasurer.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicine with-out positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsapa-rilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. In-sist on having Ayer's and no other.

C. L. Money of Lynch, was in town Tuesday.

Dr. Tom Nelson and wife of Har-persville were in the city Monday visiting relatives.

Wanted. An intelligent lady to act as enragent for this county. Easy work Big returns. Address Box 310, Montgomery, Alabama.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and caus-ing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride father on the 18th inst. Mr. W. M. Calahan and Miss Emma DuBose, Rev. I. W. Shinnott, officiating. They left on the East Bound Southern Train for Atlanta. The Advocate extends congratula-tions.

Our Society met last Friday night at the residence of Miss Lu-ey Smith but on account of the ab-sence of several on the program caused the literary exercises to be very short. The main feature of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to draft a constitu-tion for the Society which they hope to have ready by the next meeting.

H. C. DuBose, Cor. Sec'y.

Avers Hair Vigor which has out-lived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxu-riant and beautiful.

The Board of trustees appointed to locate the Industrial School for girls have decided to require Mon-tevallo to raise nine thousand dol-lars in cash by the 1st of January 1896, in order to hold the school, while we are of the opinion that, they have asked too much at the hands of the citizens of Monteval-lo, it will not do to loose the school. Such a school will be a great bless-ing to the county, and every citi-zen should do all he can to help Montevallo keep the school.

PATTE JUDORS.

Drawn by the Board of Jury Commissioners for County Court.

FIRST WEEK.

D. D. Draper, W. W. Williams, S. M. Goodwin, E. Isbell, W. L. Seales, J. J. Parker, W. E. Harrison, N. A. Arm-strong, J. M. Smith, John Hershfield, J. C. Lyons, J. W. Watson, D. S. Am-brose, C. O. Brown, J. R. Baghers, J. E. Bennett, J. M. Hale, J. M. Ray, J. J. Jones, A. J. Merrill, C. E. Ingram, I. S. Green, Thos. Merritt, J. M. Wil-son, W. C. Wilder, Z. C. Reinhardt, J. W. McClawm, A. H. Avery, F. M. Baldwin.

SECOND WEEK.

J. M. Jones, A. E. Walker, J. E. Dye, Samuel Johnson, W. T. Howell, W. H. Shrader, J. H. Roberson, W. Y. Os-ley, J. D. Masters, J. W. Jarrett, J. R. Weaver, C. H. Douglas, B. F. Smith, R. A. Sead, I. A. Lambert, T. M. Clerk-scals, W. C. Brasher, W. E. Brink-erhoff, W. S. Bilbrey, A. J. Gilbert, Robert Andres, J. J. Stricklin, W. J. H. rper, J. M. Stricklin, J. S. Elliott, J. J. Nabors, P. H. Fancher, C. L. Mask, J. E. Holmes, T. L. Acker.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Honorable D. E. McMil-lan Judge of Probate for Shelby County, we will sell at public auction, in front of the court house, of Shelby County, Alabama, to the highest bid-der for cash on Monday, the 8th day of December 1895, within the legal hours of sale all the following described real Estate, belonging to the estate of Daniel McLeod Deceased:

South 1/2 of the South East 1/4 and a part of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 15, T. 21 R. 1 East, and one acre in the South West corner of the South West 1/4 of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 21 of R. 1 East, all in Shelby County Al-abama.

Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased.

E. E. FORBES

SELLS

Knabe, Conover, Behr Bros., Scha-ber, and Kingsbury Pianos, —CHICAGO COTTAGE— AND Farrand and Voley Organs.

Can't you find one out of these to suit you? Write for catalogue and prices. I will sell you one and let you pay half this fall, and the balance the fall of 1896. My prices are low. I also sell Bicycles and Typewriters.

E. E. Forbes, Anniston & Montgomery, Ala.

FARMERS

Secure Your Property in the FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No cap-ital required. No officers to sup-port. Help your neighbor in dis-tress. Keep your money at home.

THE PLAN.

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars without renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Moore, Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

Now is your time to pay sub-scription for the Advocate. Call in and see us.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court Beginning December 2, 1895.

State of Alabama,)
 Shelby County,)
 Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a spe-cial term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pend-ing in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th, judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Colum-biana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 8th day of December, 18-95 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The or-der of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6324, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Boulton vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
 No. 6325, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Boul-ton and J. T. Thawwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.
 No. 6334, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
 No. 6330, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Timney.
 No. 6334, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as administratrix and Minnie Hardy and Jim Black.
 No. 6402, W. B. Hubbard vs Long-shore & Beavers.
 No. 6414, Longshore & Beavers vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Galt.
 No. 6437, J. L. Timney vs Joe Glass & L. E. Caldwell.
 No. 6500, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Im-provement Co.
 No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniel.
 No. 6503, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.
 No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.
 No. 6524, Jas. E. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.
 No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Casper.
 No. 6552, Tyre W. Whitley as Adm-inistrators non vs Zenida Coal Co.
 No. 6572, Talladega Merchandise Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.
 No. 6578, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Par-ker.
 No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Build-ing committee.
 No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
 No. 6593, Simpson Mercantile & Lum-ber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Long-shore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.
 No. 6609, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.
 No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.
 No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other busi-ness as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no crimi-nal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be sum-moned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed there-to, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made return-able to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been or-dered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty per-sons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Co-lumbiana in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.

George E. Brewer, Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

ENERGY, EXPERIENCE AND HARD CASH, Win once more.

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

YOU are invited to an early INSPECTION of our Surprisingly Low Priced and very COMPLETE STOCK of Drygoods, Mens, Boys and Child-ren Clothing; Hats, Caps and Gents Furnishing. Laces, Em-broidery Etc.

Prices

unequaled

The Best

ASSORTMENT.

TRADE WITH US—It means sure success in securing for yourselves, the most reliable goods, by far the Lowest Prices. These are facts, Good and Prices prove them.

TO OLO

S. STARK,

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT LAW,

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

THE BEST WAY

—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST

—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. E.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,

Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST.

Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Almore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

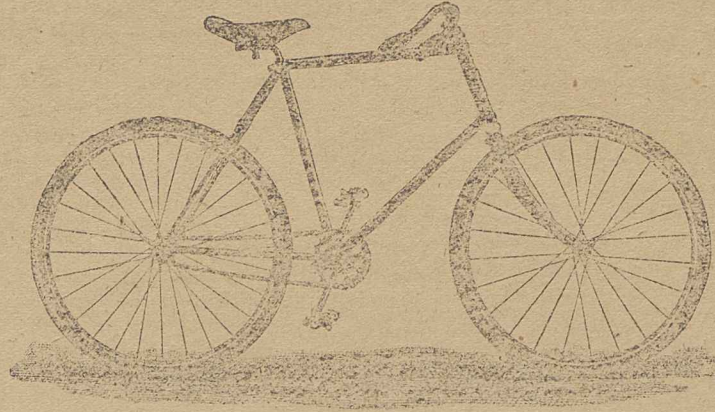
Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co., Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd, day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to-wit:

East 1/2 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgagees resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. Of Ala. Mortgagees.

Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson Attorneys

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
 Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON, DETROIT, NEW YORK, DENVER, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Guaranteed Superior to Any Bicycles built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following articles: "One of the most prominent American cyclists, who has sold hundreds of these bicycles."—*Washington Post*, Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Centuries ago the Waverley Bicycle and the came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$20. We mean to say that it is, without excep-tion, the priciest wheel we have ever seen, and moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 25 lbs., for of all Waverley wheels we have never had a single frame break, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate our-selves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, **WALTER C. MEXMER & Co.**

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town, a splendid busi-ness awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over thirty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as **P. P. P. (Lippman's Great Remedy)**, and its name and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the Stomach, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Nervous, and all kinds of skin diseases, it has never been equaled.

It is a wonderful blood purifier, and it is the universal recommendation of medical men throughout the country, because we feel that the remedy is an every day one, and one that will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.

I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years. I had tried every remedy known to man, and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I wanted to work. I had better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.

J. B. DUFFIN, Birmingham, Ala.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, and all the medical remedies, but to no purpose. My condition grew much worse, and I was forced to leave my home.

W. K. VILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.

We are having a big sale for your P. P. P. and we present it in a gratifying case, and find it a re-

The above letters are taken from many received by us. **P. P. P. (Lippman's Great Remedy)** is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. **P. P. P.** begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The morning eruptions that disgrace the complexion, the tired feeling that pre-vents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by **P. P. P.**

P. P. P. (Lippman's Great Remedy), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price \$1 a bottle, six bottles for \$5.

LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.

We Employ Young Men

to distribute our articles in the papers and to sell our goods, which we send them to appreciate. We send them the bicycle and the motor car.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms.

75 cents or girls apply they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.

ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 15, 1895.

No. 74	No. 75
2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 1:00pm. Mobile, Ala.	1:00pm. Mobile, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala.
4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 3:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	3:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala.
5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 4:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	4:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala.
6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 5:30pm. Mobile, Ala.	5:30pm. Mobile, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.
7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 6:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	6:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala.
8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 7:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	7:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala.
9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 8:30pm. Mobile, Ala.	8:30pm. Mobile, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.
10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 9:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	9:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala.
11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 10:30pm. Montgomery, Ala.	10:30pm. Montgomery, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala.
12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 11:30pm. Mobile, Ala.	11:30pm. Mobile, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

East Bound

Dayton, Ala. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

West Bound

Dayton, Ala. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

Dayton, Ala.

Dayton, Ala. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala. 1:00pm. Selma, Ala. 2:30pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 4:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 5:00pm. Selma, Ala. 6:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 7:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 8:00pm. Selma, Ala. 9:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala. 10:00pm. Birmingham, Ala. 11:00pm. Selma, Ala. 12:00pm. Y. Selma, Ala.

W. E. GREEN, General Superintendent

W. E. GREEN, General Superintendent of the Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. TULKE, General Passenger Agent

W. A. TULKE, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga.

C. A. BENSCHOTER, Assistant G. P. A.

C. A. BENSCHOTER, Assistant G. P. A. of the Southern Railway, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

NO. 23.

VOL. IV.

SENSATIONAL BOOK.

STARTLING REVELATIONS REGARDING PULLMAN STRIKE.

Even the Regular Soldiers and Army Officers Thought It Disgraceful to Kill Workmen for the Benefit of Corporations and Threatened to Revolt.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Mich., has written a book, which, in its introductory chapter, makes certain startling disclosures which every patriotic American should hail with acclamations of delight.

Mayor Pingree is built upon the pattern of Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. He is honest, earnest and courageous. He loves his fellow men who are in distress. He abhors plutocrats and all their devilish machinations. He regards them as the arch enemies of the republic who would, if they could, debase angels and wreck the government of heaven to carry out their satanic policy. Mayor Pingree introduces the Pullman strike that he may give the public an astounding secret connected with that affair in Chicago. He speaks like one who knows whereof he speaks, and the public has learned to place implicit confidence in his utterances.

The secret disclosed by Mayor Pingree is that the officers of the regular United States troops brought to Chicago by order of President Cleveland, who foolishly took the advice of Olney, the corporation lawyer, who was attorney general in Cleveland's cabinet, met at one of the hotels and denounced the policy of using the army to perpetuate wrongs and by so doing to degrade it in the eyes of the people.

Whenever opportunity offered they (the army officers) compared the information gathered by their own men and themselves, and when they exhausted inquiry and were satisfied, they met in one of the Chicago hotels. That meeting was one of the most extraordinary for its significance that was ever held in this country. It was a calm and quiet comparison of notes gathered by the officers themselves, and the conclusion was clear that the army had been brought to Chicago under a pretense for the purpose of siding with the corporations in an industrial struggle.

Mayor Pingree, in what he says, states what multiplied millions of men believed at the time was true, that it was clear there was no emergency of sufficient moment to demand the appearance of the United States army. The troops were in a dilemma.

The unhappy operatives at Pullman, says Mayor Pingree, "were not armed men, nor were the men of the Railway Union who took their part in the strike, nor were they armed rebels. It was clear that it was a fight for just wages."

It was clear that it was a fight for just wages against Pullman and his sympathizing corporation gang, who refused arbitration. Pullman had said, "There is nothing to arbitrate," and a misguided President of the United States had sent the troops to back Pullman. It was clear to the eyes of those officers that the police, or at the utmost the state troops, were equal to the disturbance that had been going on, and it was clear to them that such work for the army would, when the real facts were known, render the army obnoxious to the thinking people, as showing that it was at the beck and call of corporations and as showing that a corporate aristocracy had the control of the army, and that if a republic were to be maintained it would call for the total abolition of an army that could be made use of for such anti-republican methods.

"There in that room," says the author, "officers who had seen service in the great war of the rebellion, expressed their indignation that they were called out to be used, as was patent to them, not so much to quell a riot as to crush labor unions, in a city where cowardice and greed for money predominated over common sense; where howling newspapers egged on rather than allayed the excitement of a badly misinformed city, and all under the flimsy plea of enforcing the interstate commerce act. They were to be used as the general managers might deem best."

"These officers," says Mayor Pingree, "did not confine themselves to the mere expression of indignation. Their patriotic feeling led them further than that. They denounced among themselves the advisers of the President of the United States who had sent them on such a mission. It was not the spirit of insubordination, but of righteous indignation against being used against the defenseless and the weak, and to bolster up wrong and greed, which animated many regular officers."

"In their righteous anger they were willing to give their views to the public, and a second meeting was to be held to formulate those views, which were to be spread over the length and breadth of the land to the people of the republic. It is a pity these did not see the light of day at the time. Had they been published there might have been a different end of the great strike. The people would have known the truth. All the facts of this meeting were, however, well known to newspaper men of the Chicago dailies, and those from other cities who were on the ground, and some day it will be history, and be to the credit of our army, although now it may not appear so."

"By some means the particulars of this first meeting leaked out before the second meeting was held, and a court-martial of the officers who participated was ordered. This created great excitement among the railroad managers, to whom the particulars had come. The facts were also known to the newspapers—at least they were known to those in the interests of the corporations; but they were told not to publish

them, and they kept these important facts from the public. * * *

"The facts," says Mayor Pingree, "of the court martial also leaked out at the time, and the publication of that, too, was suppressed. Among the officers to be court-martialed for expressing an opinion against using the army for such unpurposes was a colonel of a regiment, who had served through the war of the rebellion, and whose name is well known in this state. But the court-martial never took place. The commanding officer was discreet enough to forward particulars to Washington, and the President, agast at the front of independent American citizenship which he had aroused in his subordinates by his anti-American methods, squelched the court-martial, but the colonel was retired from active service, and the other officers were cowed by pressure from Washington authorities."

"This action on the part of these thoroughly American officers is one of the bright spots on a black page of American history; a page as black as that of Homestead, where workmen were on the defensive against bogus philanthropy and hypocritical patriotism. Their action shows clearly that the intelligent men of the nation are holding to the opinion that justice, and not galling guns, is the best recourse of this nation under all circumstances."

"It shows that men who have seen serious service in arms are averse, except under direct necessity, to sweeping the streets of great cities with machine guns; that the men who have defended the flag want the arms of the nation dignified by placing them against the real foes of the country, and not against the workmen, who constitute the bone and sinew of our population, and the bulk of our soldiery in time of real war. The troops of the United States should never be called into any struggle between civil authorities and the mob, with the express intention on the part of the latter of overturning the government. They should never be called on to interfere in industrial struggles between employer and employee, as there has never been a time, and the time can never arise, when the constabulary, the police, and the militia of any given state can not handle the matter, however grave."

"No matter how loud the call of corporations and their managers, a deaf ear should be turned to their frantic appeals for the interference of the United States troops. They were never intended for this purpose by our forefathers."

Little by little the well planned corporation infamism of calling out the regular army to sweep the streets of Chicago with machine guns for the benefit of corporations is leaking out, and in due time Cleveland, Olney and Mills, and their coadjutors, will stand eternally photographed in the minds of the American people as inhuman beasts of prey, and the story told by Mayor Pingree lifts the rank and file of the regular army to the serene elevation of patriotism. The secrets disclosed by Mayor Pingree show to what depths of depravity Cleveland's administration could descend to defeat the American Railway Union, whose only crime was to assist unionizing men and women to escape from the jaws of George M. Pullman, a millionaire man-eating tiger—Railway Times.

Rev. Walter A. Evans of Malden, Mass., is another preacher who is liable soon to find himself out of a job. In the Arena for October he has a striking paper entitled: "Preacher and Plutocrat: or the Corruption of the Church Through Wealth." "The favoring nod of the plutocrat," writes Dr. Evans, "is the open sesame to good standing and promotion in the aristocratic church; and the shrug of the plutocrat's shoulders, his very praise (whispered in secure secrecy), judiciously faint, will apply to the preacher, through the denomination machinery, the ecclesiastical gag and boycott by which, in the smooth usage of the modern inquisition, God's prophets of righteousness are reduced to silence."

The preachers all feel more or less the tightening of plutocracy's grip on the church, and we are pleased to note that many of them prefer to preach the simple creed of Jesus and live on the homely fare which the hard-hearted old world bestows on its reformers.

If the free coinage men in the two old parties don't soon join the Populists, they will be wandering about, gloomily, hopelessly singing: "Fatherless, motherless, sadly we roam, our nursing bottle stolen, our reputation gone." The gold-bugs will steal their old party nursing bottle; their reputation will be shattered among the people, and they will be without any party at all. Come and join us, boys, before the gold-bugs sell the roof from over your heads. You fellows are old enough to begin taking care of yourselves. Let the nursing bottle and the bosses go to England if they will.

Another fine specimen of municipal corruption under old party rule has been uncovered at Pittsburgh, Pa. A press dispatch says: "Sensational developments continue as the result of the investigation of the affairs of the city attorney's office by the subcommittee of councils. The authorities have already figured out a shortage of \$100,000, and it is said that before the investigation is closed it will be shown that the city is a loser of at least \$500,000 or more."

Why is it that men who are "born to work" do not find a job that was born at the same time for their accommodation?

Grover appears to be more interested in the rebellion of his party than in the Cuban situation.

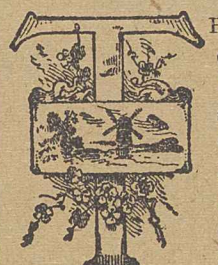
THANKSGIVING.

Sweet was the song of the robin,
Blithe was the hum of the bee,
In the day when the drift of the blossom
Was light as the foam of the sea.
Then deeply was cloven the furrow,
And gaily they scattered the seed,
Who trusted that rain-fall and sunshine
Would surely be given at need.
The robin hath flown to the tropic,
The honey-bee flitteth no more,
The reaper hath garnered the harvest,
And the fruit and the nuts are in store.
The flame hath died out on the maples,
We tread on the loose-lying leaves,
And the corn that was sturdy and stalwart
Is gathered and bound into sheaves.
And sweeter than music of springtime,
And fuller of jubilant mirth,
Are the strong-tied chorals o'erflowing
From hearts where thanksgiving has birth.
The songs of the home and the altar,
The gladness of children at play,
And the dear love of households united
Are blending in praises to-day.
For pasture-lands flocked with beauty,
For plenty that burdened the vale,
For the wealth of the teeming abundance,
And the promise that royal to fail,
We lift to the Maker our anthems,
But none the less cheerily come
To thank Him for honor and fruition,
And the happiness crowning the home.
Oh, the peace on the brow of the father,
The light in the mother's clear eyes,
The lift in the voices of maidens
Who walk under dream-sustained skies.
The dance in the feet of the wee ones,
And the sparkle and shine in the air!
The year has no time like Thanksgiving—
A truce to our fretting and care.

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A WIDOW'S THANKSGIVING.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.



"HANKSGIVIN', eh?" said the Widow Wyman, as she studied the Governor's proclamation through her glasses as it appeared in the type of the Week-

ly Herald of Freedom. "Well, it don't make much difference to me, 'Hanksgiving' or no 'Hanksgiving'. I haven't much to be thankful for."

And the tears rose instinctively into the widow's dim eyes as she remembered the radiant Thanksgiving Days of her youth, when the sun rose behind a veil of amethyst and gold, and the trees bleazed in royal robes, and the full moons sailed through an ocean of violet air.

The Widow Wyman was young then, and the world wore its holiday guise. She was old and poverty-stricken now, and things were changed.

Outside, the dead leaves rustled in the bleak November blast, and the gate, hanging from its one hinge, creaked like a complaining gnome.

"Everything goes against me!" sighed the widow, as she measured out six drops of laudanum for her toothache. "The wind didn't blow anybody's gate down but mine; and the side of the old barn has caved in, and the latch is off the corner door, and a weasel took all my spring chickens and the shrug of the plutocrat's shoulders, his very praise (whispered in secure secrecy), judiciously faint, will apply to the preacher, through the denomination machinery, the ecclesiastical gag and boycott by which, in the smooth usage of the modern inquisition, God's prophets of righteousness are reduced to silence."

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THANKSGIVING.



In stack and cellar, bay and bin,
Now rest the harvests of the year;
The orchard's wealth is gathered in,
The ricks are filled, the fields are clear.

To-day we take a truce from toil,
And at the genial fireside meet;
Nothing shall come our peace to spoil
As we the annual feast repeat.

How calm the Indian summer haze
Above the distant mountain lies;
The squirrel darts from place to place,
The crow across the valley flies.

The rippling stream with murmuring tone
Seems lonelier as it passes by—

And one slow hawk, reserved, alone,
Cuts his broad sweep across the sky.
The colored pallet, rich and rare,
Is gone which made the forests gay;
A Quaker russet now they wear,
And even that shall pass away.

But we, around our ample board,
Confront the winter without fear,
Whose fruits are housed, whose crops are stored,
Whose friends are true, whose homes are dear.

For all, may some good fortune come,
Some cheer to drive sad thoughts away;
Thrice happy friendships, love and home,
And naught to mar Thanksgiving day.

—Joel Benton.

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with you, Aunt Nancy," said he; "and my wife is outside in the carriage, with an eighteen-pound turkey, and a real old-fashioned suet-pudding that she baked herself, and a batch of mince pies, and six pounds of California grapes. Come in, Poll," opening the door to admit a rosy-faced young lady, with teeth like pearls, and the prettiest of dimples in her cheeks.

"And we, too, Aunt Nancy," said a cheery voice, out of the gathering dusk.

"Sakes alive!" said the Widow Wyman; "it ain't Janie Grayson? It can't be!"

"Yes, it is!" cried the cheery voice; and in came a tall, pretty girl, leaning on the arm of a stalwart young man.

"And here's my husband, Caleb Carter. We couldn't spend our first Thanksgiving anywhere but with you, auntie, dear, and here we are. And Caleb has brought our dinner along—a pair of grouse, with red currant jelly, and cranberry-puffs, and oranges, and nuts, and raisins, and all that sort of thing. Bring in the basket, Caleb, dear. And there's a new black silk dress for you, Aunt Nancy, and a pair of gold spectacles, and a crimson-and-black blanket shawl, and a set of real English lace for you to wear to meeting to-morrow."

And with this Janet hugged the old lady until she nearly choked her, and kissed her until she was revived again.

While all this was transpiring, there came a fresh cannonade of knocks against the door, and the widow made haste to open it.

There stood a stout, middle-aged man, all wrapped up in mufflers, which were already beginning to be powdered over with snow, and a stout, middle-aged woman at his side, and three children, all stout, but not middle-aged, in the background.

"Well, I never!" cried the Widow Wyman, staring until she seemed to become all spectacle glasses. "It—ain't—never—John's folks?"

John's folks it was, come to spend Thanksgiving at the old homestead.

"Such a big turkey, Aunt Nancy!" squeaked one of the children, unable longer to contain himself.

"And nice jelly, and East India preserves, and a cake as big as a cart wheel, all covered over with frosting!" added another. "Oh, my, don't I wish it was to-morrow."

"And a set of furs for you, Aunt Nancy, and a new carpet for the parlor, 'cause pa's gone into the carpet and oil-cloth business," supplemented the youngest and stoutest of all, proceeding to the construction of a bewildering series of summets in the middle of the floor.

The Widow Wyman sat down helplessly, and looked around at the poor little roasting piece of pork, all powdered over with sage, and the pot of pumpkins stewing on the fire; while in the back kitchen, by the light of a dip-candle, Janie and John's wife and the rosy-faced bride were unpack-

ing hampers of savory viands, with the yellow shine of oranges and the sound of nuts dropping on the floor.

"We've brought you a set of new china, Aunt Nancy," said Harry Wild—"white, with gold sprigs, and an old-fashioned gold band around the edge. Sarah Soames sent it as a remembrance."

"And a new table-cloth, Aunt Nancy," added Janie, "and a dozen napkins, I hemmed 'em myself on the machine."

"Why, y," cried one of the children, "Aunt Nancy is crying!"

"No, I ain't!" said Aunt Nancy. "Yes, I be, too! Only I mean it ain't because I feel bad. Because I do believe I'm the happiest old woman in the State this day! And I shan't set down to my Thanksgiving dinner all alone, and my folks hain't forgotten the old creature up in the woods, and—That's the pumpkin 'a-bilin' over! Quick, Janie—take the pot off!"

The Widow Wyman was laughing and sobbing in the same breath, as she stirred the boiling mass with a huge wooden spoon.

And as she knelt beside her wooden bedspread that night, her prayer was: "Lord, make me thankful enough for all Thy mercies on this blessed Thanksgiving Eve!"

—Kansas City Journal.

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STATE TOPICS.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 28, 1895.

SHALL SHELBY COUNTY LOOSE THE SCHOOL?

The board of Trustees of the Girls Industrial School of Alabama met in Montgomery last June and after a protracted session decided to locate the school at Montevallo. We had watched the spirited contest with considerable anxiety hoping that our sister town might be so fortunate as to capture this great prize believing it would be greatly to the benefit of this entire section of the State and to our county particularly. The citizens of Montevallo certainly deserve great credit for the good management and enterprise they have displayed; they having out-generaled such places as Tuskalooosa, Anniston and other towns of equal importance. Some them, Tuskalooosa notably continue to show their chagrin by occasional flings of a most unworthy character. The plain fact is Montevallo is an ideal town in every respect for this school and the future will fully demonstrate this proposition. But to our surprise a short while back we learn that the Board of Trustees met again at the call of Gov. Oates and after a two days session and much discussion, decided that in order to make the School a success with the very limited amount of funds at their disposal it would be a matter of necessity for Montevallo to shoulder a new and unexpected burden which was that in addition to the amount they had already donated in cash and real estate consisting of some forty acres including four of the best squares in the town on which stand several nice dwellings and the large Brick Female College in all worth \$30,000, they should add \$9000 in cash for building Dormitories and equip them so that the money in to hands of the Trustees could be used put the school in first class running order with from 150 to 200 Scholars and a full corps of teachers so they could reach the appropriations from the next legislature which all feel sure will be made, as this a work so long neglected and the great injustice done the girls of Alabama has become so apparent that let what will occur this must be provided for. But now we learn that we are in danger of losing the school from the fact that the people of Montevallo find they are unable to furnish this large sum of money and propose to ask the county to come to their rescue, and it is to this proposition we propose to address our readers.

In the first place we want to state that we will never be found advocating a reckless use of the county funds, and shall at all times favor only such appropriations as we feel absolutely certain will be for the good of our people. This School from all accounts we can gather concerning the act creating it and the working of similar schools is calculated to be the greatest good to the greatest number of any other School known. It not only proposes to educate and refine our daughters but it proposes to train the girls in every possible manner profitable to go out in the world and earn a living independent of any one. It is to have a normal branch which will fit them as teachers. Another which will educate them in the art of book keeping and commercial affairs. Then Telegraphy, Type writing, Printing, Music and Art, Painting, Cooking and all department of domestic work, Millinery and dressmaking. Then later a canning factory and preserving establishment will be constructed and other little industries and these last named opportunities will be afforded girls to earn money whereby they can assist in educating themselves as well as learn practical lessons of the greatest value. In North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia these Schools are making a grand success. The one in Mississippi being the oldest had we learn from its catalogue about 700 girls last session. And we see too that the city of Columbus gave the sum of \$50,000 in cash and \$50,000 in real estate and we are told that its value to the county is beyond estimation not alone from a pecuniary standpoint but the great influence in the great mo-

Continued on third page.

GREAT MEETING!

FREE AND UNLIMITED COIN-AGE AT 16 TO 1.

HONEST ELECTION.

National Banks of Issue Repudiated.

The State Conference of reformers was a success in every thing originally intended.

Tuesday the people began to come in from all parts of the State. Some were delegates others were uncommissioned friends and advisers. By Tuesday night the lobby and dining room of Gelders Opera House Hotel were packed to overflow with country people. They were sober men, earnest men honest men bent on the public service. There were no honors or emoluments to be distributed. There was no room for any man not inspired with truth to speak his mind in a critical juncture of public affairs.

On all sides, there was a deep feeling of sorrow that the great mind which had conceived the meeting would not be here to give his counsel at the last moment and expressions in memory of D. S. Troy were common.

There were about 600 Delegates and visitors from beyond the city. This number is sufficient evidence of the representative character of the meeting, especially when taken in connection with the fact that they came from every section of the state. There was Hearn of Choctaw, Philander Morgan of Talladega, A. B. Braxton of Montgomery, Gilbert Johnson of Dallas, J. W. Pitts of Shelby, and etc. All were in fine spirits and no bitter thoughts appeared to rankle in any bosom. Men of well known antagonistic views, in regard to certain party policies, sought each other's society and "all went merry as a marriage bell." There was no stove pipe hat in the crowd, not every hat a new one, but he must have been a very indifferent judge of crowds who could fail to find in that one great promise of the political honor of Alabama, when such men get control.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Hon. R. F. Kolb, Col. Robert Chisolm, and one or two others walked to the railroad station to meet Hon. J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Rooms had been reserved for him at Gelders. But the distinguished guest did not arrive until some twelve hours later. He would have received a public welcome but he positively declined that honor saying he was out of office and hoped to remain in private life.

About 8:30 Tuesday evening the Executive Committee, of the People's Party met for official work in a room at Gelders, twenty-three of the forty members present. They took the usual steps for calling a State Convention to appoint delegates to the national Convention of the party. Some leading Populists of the United States, especially in the North advise an early National Convention and the selection of a Southern man on the ticket for President. The Committee also took steps to call a State nominating Convention. It was left to the Chairman, with the consent of the different members of the Committee to name the date.

The basis of representation for delegates to the Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention was to be one delegate for each 1,000 votes for R. F. Kolb in 1894, provided that each county is to have at least one delegate.

The basis for delegates to compose the Convention to nominate candidates for State office was fixed as follows: One delegate for each member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and one for each 200 votes cast for Kolb in 1894, or fraction of 200 over 150.

It was understood when the Committee adjourned that there had been a unanimous opinion expressed in favor of a State ticket composed only of Populists. That news set fusion at rest.

Wednesday morning dawned with the promise of a lovely day. The air was tempered with a south wind, so that overcoats were at a discount, but the sun overhead was bright and cheering. "Sibley has come," was on every body's lips. It was announced the eloquent Pennsylvanian would speak at Seals hall at 11 a.m. As soon as the doors were open every seat was taken and as the people still came, they stood in the aisle. Besides

the Delegates to the Convention, there were numerous Democrats present, Colonel John, Judge Montgomery, W. C. Garrett, J. W. Tomlinson etc. On the stage were ex-Governor W. H. Smith, Hon. R. F. Kolb, Senator Goodwyn, Judge Zell Caster, J. M. Whitehead, H. P. Burruss, Hon. S. M. Adams, P. G. Bowman and many others. The Hall seats 600.

Mr. Sibley was introduced in a graceful manner and appropriate remarks by Senator Goodwyn. He is a man nearly six feet high, of rather spare figure, clean shaven face and nervous spirited action. He spoke without notes and with great rapidity and energy. His speech was devoted to an analysis of the currency question of the day. His dissection of Cleveland and Carlisle and their blunders in finance in the present administration was terrific and destructive, presenting documentary evidence of all his charges. The speech was generally pronounced by intelligent men in the audience as pitched upon the very highest plane of the subject and the most convincing and eloquent ever heard in Birmingham. The applause was very great and very frequent. Men shouted and waved their hats in true Southern fashion.

The orator left a few hours later bearing with him pleasant memories of his Alabama missionary work. May he come again?

(The Tribune expects to be able to publish Mr. Sibley's speech in the main parts, next week and has made arrangements to procure it for that purpose.)

Senator Goodwyn arose as soon as the vociferous applause following Mr. Sibley's close had sufficiently abated and in an animated way offered the thanks of the audience for the speech which he justly proclaimed would spread light and sound doctrine all over Alabama. Men present from every Congressional District would take it in their memories and upon their tongues to the people at home. It was a speech on the subject different from any ever heard in Alabama, masterly, logical and convincing.

A voice: "Mr. Sibley, will you support a free silver democrat for President?"

Mr. Sibley: "If my party names a free silver candidate on a free silver platform, a man whose future I can judge by the past, I will support him. If, however they name a goldbug candidate, God help him they won't have me." (Cheers.)

The speech of the visiting orator had done incalculable good in solidifying the sentiments of the Delegates to the Conference. It was the pivot upon which opinion turned before the Conference organized. He had said:

"When the American eagle whets his bill the carrion crows of Wall street will fly to the utmost ends of the earth. We shall win. We are right, and the damned cannot prevail against it. My Republican friends, my Populist friends, my Democratic friends, I presume you will all find some way to get together. I don't know how deliverance is going to come—but deliverance is coming. There will be but two parties in '96. They may have many names, but there will be but two parties—one that of the people the other that of the plutocrats."

As soon as Mr. Sibley finally took his seat, Mr. Bowman offered resolutions which he and Mr. Adams had prepared which seemed to smack somewhat of fusion. They were generally discussed by the anti-fusionists and were withdrawn.

After this Hon. R. F. Kolb came to the front of the stage and proposed the name Hon. S. M. Adams for temporary Chairman. Mr. Adams was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Spears moved a Committee on Credentials and the committee appointed.

Conference then adjourned an hour.

At 3 p. m. the meeting was called to order.

The Committee reported:

A. P. Longshore of Shelby Chairman.

S. A. Hobson of Tuskalooosa and J. R. McMullen Secretaries.

These nominees were all anti-fusionists.

Bowman submitted a minority report, naming Mr. Frank Baltzell fusionist for Chairman.

There was an animated debate following the two Committee reports. Mr. Sowell of Cullman said Baltzell did not approve the Conference, had refused to sign the

call and he did not think the Delegates should "make asses of themselves by making such a man Chairman." Mr. Bowman withdrew the minority report and Mr. Sanford moved to substitute A. F. Goodwyn for Longshore. Mr. Spears moved to lay Sanford's motion on the table. Senator Goodwyn asked that his name be withdrawn. W. T. B. Lynch was then finally elected Chairman on the ground that he was nonpartisan in the fusion question.

The nonpartisan Chairman then appointed a Committee on Resolutions, three leading fusionists, Bowman, Baltzell and Goodwyn, and two leading anti-fusionists, Longshore and Adams. The meeting did not like this Committee and on general demand R. F. Kolb and J. M. Whitehead were added, making seven members in all.

The Committee on Resolutions came in and submitted the following resolutions:

1 "Viewing with distrust the methods and the practices of the dominant party in Alabama in the criminal manipulation of elections within the state. We declare it to be the sense of this Conference that the elective franchise is a right the exercise of which justifies the employment of any means that may be necessary to protect that right, and that we pledge ourselves to its maintenance in the use of any force that may require to that end.

2 "In the protection of our monetary interests we adhere to the doctrine that calls for opposition to the National banking system of our government, and we demand the restoration of silver to the place occupied by that metal in our national currency prior to February 12, 1873.

3 "In furtherance of these resolutions we advise the co-operation of all men who favor honest elections and full monetary reform, regardless of past or present party affiliations, upon terms of fairness and justice to those who participate."

P. G. Bowman, Ch'm., S. M. Adams, J. M. Whitehead, A. T. Goodwyn, Frank Baltzell, R. F. Kolb, A. P. Longshore.

Mr. Hobson moved as a substitute the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved by this Conference:

1 "That we are perfectly willing and anxiously desire in the nomination of State officers in the coming election, and in every other way, to co-operate with any man, or set of men, on a fair basis of representation. Who if the political party or parties, with which he has heretofore affiliated or at this moment contemplates affiliating at the coming election fails to nominate for President a candidate who favors the free, unlimited and independent free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, who is ultimately opposed to banks of issue, and who is in favor of a free ballot and a fair count and if his said parties, fails to embody in its platform a declaration for free silver as aforesaid shall thereupon renounce allegiance to such party.

2 "That we are not willing to fuse with or allow on our ticket any man who does not renounce allegiance to his old party after such party has failed to declare for free silver as aforesaid, and against banks of issue as aforesaid."

Dr. Crowe moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Dr. Crowe's motion prevailed and the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee also submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The State elections in Alabama in August, 1894, as well as those of 1892 were carried by frauds of the most outrageous character; and

Whereas, The persons who were given certificates of election as Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress from this State except from the Sixth and Seventh districts, were the result of fraudulent elections; and

Whereas, The Legislature of 1894-5 contained a sufficient number of members elected by fraud to change its political complexion secure a United States Senator against the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box; and

Whereas, The effect of these frauds and the failure or refusal of election officers to execute the election laws, combined with the

impossibility to secure an enforcement of the laws, robbed the people of a republican form of government; and

Whereas, The testimony in the contested election cases for representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth districts shows the most unblushing frauds, which are but fair samples of the fraudulent practices which characterizes elections in this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the national House of Representatives be requested and are hereby petitioned to send an investigating committee to Alabama to ascertain the correctness of these charges and to take such action as the exigencies of the case demand.

Resolved further, That this convention also petition the United States to withhold its recognition of John T. Morgan as United States Senator from Alabama until an investigation can be had as to the validity of his title to that office, and that should investigation show that he was not legally elected by persons having the right and power to vote for him as United States Senator, that they will take such action as the Constitution and laws exact and demand.

The resolutions were adopted. A. P. Longshore introduced the following:

Whereas, Our neighbor, the Cubans, are engaged in a great struggle for independence and civil liberty against Spanish oppression and dominion; and

Whereas, Spain has governed these, our neighbors with a merciless and despotic rule these many years; therefore be it

Resolved (1), That we the people of Alabama in State Convention assembled, do hereby extend to the patriots of Cuba our earnest and heartfelt sympathy and sincere hope that they may achieve the of self government and independence, for which they are so heroically fighting.

Resolved (2), That the Congressmen from this State, to-wit: M. W. Howard, W. F. Aldrich, T. H. Aldrich, A. T. Goodwyn and W. C. Robinson and W. S. Reese, United States Senator-elect, be, and hereby are requested to use their utmost efforts to secure a recognition by this government of the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, and a vigorous and honest enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by the Chief Executive and the Congress of the United States in regard to South American complications.

A motion to adopt prevailed.

On motion P. G. Bowman, R. F. Kolb and A. T. Goodwyn were appointed a committee to select a committee of five to complete the organization begun at the Conference.

On motion the Conference adjourned sine die.

What do you vote for?

Cleveland's Administration is bringing prosperity with a vengeance, he is putting the government in debt at the rate of about five million dollars per month.

Our fore fathers threw off the British yoke, but their ancestors are unable to do it and it will continue in that helpless condition as long as they vote for party instead of principle.

It seems the silver democrats are trying to arrange to have Johnson nominated for governor on a platform that straddles the money question. You need not adopt that subterfuge gentlemen, the voters of Alabama are not going to be like dumb driven cattle, next year, they are going to vote for principle.

The Advocate has been casting about for a suitable man to head the Populist ticket for governor next year, and after mature deliberation we have decided that Hon. S. M. Adams of Bibb is the man to lead the reform movement to victory. He is a comparative young man, honest bold and courageous, a fine speaker, and a man in whom the populist have the utmost confidence. He is a christian gentleman, and a man of fine character.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome neither is a bottle of medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

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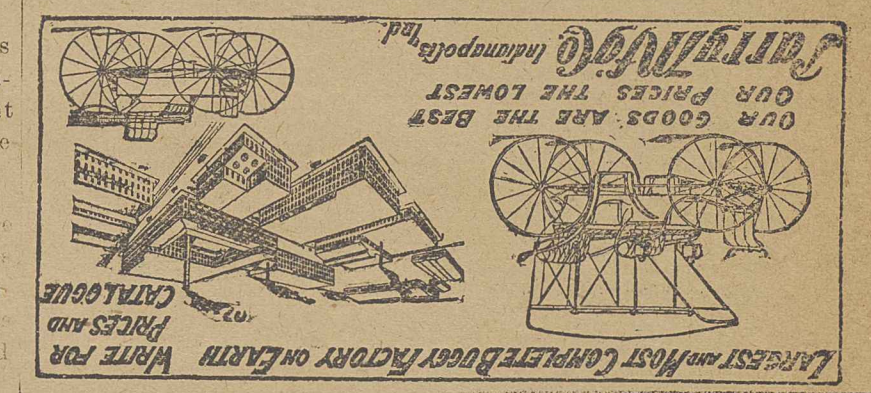
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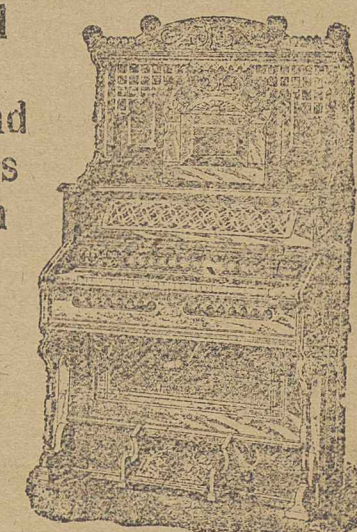
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DR. C.C. ROSS'S Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses that organ, makes it active again—the acid leaves you're blood and you're cured. Testimonial below:

I cured my wife of neuralgia of seven years' standing by the use of your medicine after the best doctors in Cincinnati failed.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 28, 1895.

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.

CHANCERY COURT—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

COUNTY COURT—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

J. R. Burgers of beat 7 is in the city this week.

Mr. Chas. Merony, of Montevallo was in town today.

Mr. Thomas merrett is spending this week in town.

F. M. Baldwin of Weldon is attending court this week.

Rev. J. C. Lyons is in the city this week attending court.

Mrs. J. T. Weaver returned home from Jacksonville, Thursday.

Ex. Gov. Cobb spent several days in the city this week attending court.

D. D. Draper of Helena is spending the week in the city as a petit juror.

James Sanders of Calera is on the petit jury this week in the county court.

Miss Louie Longshore returned today from an extended visit to Atlanta.

Mr. Henry Fallon of New Orleans is visiting relatives in the city this week.

H. C. Reynolds of Montevallo spent a short while in the city last Tuesday.

County court commenced last Monday and quite a number of cases have been disposed of up to time of going to press.

If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer cures it.

Prof. W. B. Greek left last Sunday eve for Kunkle Ohio, to visit his father who is dangerously ill, and not expected to live. Prof. Greek will be absent two weeks.

Dr. E. B. Teague preached one of the ablest sermons at the Presbyterian church today (Thursday) that we have ever heard, from the text "The powers that be, are ordained of God." We have heard the text preached from before, but he gave the clearest and fullest exposition of the text we have ever heard. He showed that while the powers that be are ordained of God, that God only approved the good, and premitted the evil, that He pointed out to man the right way but did not compel him to travel in it. We wish every man, woman, and child in the county could have heard him.

ral and educational uplift it has given to that whole section. The one in North Carolina was established by the Legislature in compliance of a request made by the Farmers Alliance of that state and the town of Greensboro and vicinity gave \$30,000 cash and a site to secure its location in their midst.

We mention these facts that the people of this county may properly appreciate the importance of such an institution individually, and collectively and fully realize the great loss we would sustain in allowing such an important educational factor to go from our midst, never again will we have such an opportunity as this to have our daughters fitted and trained for life. There is to be only one Industrial School for girls in each State and it is destined to be the pride of the State, and an ornament to the county that holds it. No greater factor for immigration can be found. It will enhance the value of every acre of land in the county. It will give increased taxes which will speedily pay back a hundred fold every dollar our county may expend on it. Then too it would be an everlasting disgrace to our county to sit idly by when the little town of Montevallo is so nobly extending itself and making such sacrifices and then see them after all loose the School for a lack of a few thousand dollars. No let our Probate Judge call our commissioners together at on and donate whatever amount is necessary. Our county is in splendid circumstances out of debt and we should rise up as one man and see to it that the school is ours and we will convey a blessing not only on ourselves but our children for generations to come. No more beautiful location can be found than the grounds proposed. Infact when one reads the act establishing this school, he must conclude the author must have had Montevallo in his minds eye.

The time in which to act is short. The 1st of January will soon be here. If the \$9000 is not forth coming by that time Montevallo, loses the school. Her loss is our loss.

Lately one interest himself in this important matter, we learn that \$5000 or \$6000, will be sufficient. If this is so there need be no hesitating in the action of our commissioners as we feel certain the entire county will approve such a cause. Let them ascertain just what is necessary to do, and do it promptly.

Mr. T. J. Weaver can do your Watch work, Jewelry repairing and Photograph work on short notice at reasonable prices.

"Escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time." Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash, and nausea, are invaluable.

A FEARFUL COUGH

Speedily Cured by

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL



"My wife was suffering from a fearful cough, which the best medical skill procurable was unable to relieve. We did not expect that she could long survive; but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial, that she kept on taking it, till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health, and weighs 100 pounds."—R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saussy, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court
Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama,
Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbia, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6354, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6355, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.

No. 6359, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6339, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Timney.

No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Joe Black.

No. 6409, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.

No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.

No. 6437, J. L. Timney vs Joe Glass & L. E. Caldwell.

No. 6593, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniels.

No. 6529, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.

No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.

No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.

No. 6512, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cooper.

No. 6569, Tyre W. Whatley as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.

No. 6572, Talladoga Merchandise Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.

No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.

No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.

No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6583, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.

No. 6690, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.

No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.

No. 6629, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereof shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbia in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER,
Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

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TRADE WITH US—It means sure success in securing for yourself, the most reliable goods, at the lowest Prices. These are facts, Goods and Prices prove them.

GO TO OLEO S. STARK,
Shelby, Ala

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT Montgomery Ala November 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Circuit of the Circuit Court, at Columbia, Ala., on January 9th, 1896, viz: Rufus F. Hale, homestead entry, No. 24, 587, for the S 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sec. 8 Tp 21 S W 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wesley Oley, Josh H. Henderson of Longview, Ala Charles E. Essman of Ganadargue, Ala Amos E. Nelson of Ganadargue, Ala B. Purcell.

Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT Montgomery Ala November, 20 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before The Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbia, Ala., on January 9th, 1896, viz: John Berryhill, homestead entry, No. 23, 012, for the N 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sec. 4 Tp 18 S. of R. 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Green, Hilton Davis, Van Davis, Jobe Morgan, All of Vandiver Ala. H. Purcell.

ter

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co., Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to wit:

East 1/2 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgagees resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. Of Ala. Mortgagees.

Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson Attorneys

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Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

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ELKHART CARTRIDGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1, Fern Harrows. \$24.50
No. 41, Wagon. \$45

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$70 to \$80. No. 100 Road Wagon. \$27
No. 41, Wagon. \$45

OUR HARNESS.
Single Saddle, \$10. Double Saddle, \$15. Collar, \$2.50. Harness, \$10. No. 100 Road Wagon. \$27

W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Waverley Bicycles.

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GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scooter and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$67. We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs. for all Waverley wheels have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate our selves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & Co.

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Known in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (Lippman's Great Remedy), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all blood and skin diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subdued, Health renewed, A quiet restful and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.
I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.
J. S. DUFFLESS, Knoxville, Tenn.

Testimony from the Mayor.
I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called remedies, but to no purpose. My genuine cure was a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.
W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.
We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a great many cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.
DR. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Hiram, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.
A bottle of P. P. P. has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.
JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co. O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.
I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with the unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, it has entirely cured.
Savannah, Ga.
Capt. J. D. JOHNSON, of Johnston, S. C.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P. (Lippman's Great Remedy) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all the ailments, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the food falling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.

P. P. P. (Lippman's Great Remedy) is recommended by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us, per box, six bottles for \$5.

LIPPMAN BROS., 212 N. 10th St.,
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to distribute to districts in the territory of the United States, the bicycle, which is a national and approved work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms.

If boys or girls apply they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.

ACME CYCLE COMPANY,
ELKHART, IND.

RAILROAD

CON. ENDED SCHEDULE
To Effect May 12, 1895.

No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75
2:30pm	3:00pm	3:30pm	4:00pm	4:30pm	5:00pm
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In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of perma-
nently beneficial effects and were satisfied
with transient action, but now that it is gen-
erally known that Syrup of Figs will perman-
ently cure habitual constipation, well-informed
people will not buy other laxatives, which act
for a time, but finally injure the system.

An Arkansas pharmlist has just kicked his
pale to death because he would not pull
backward.

Beware of Quaintments for Catarrh That
Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole system.
When entering it through the mucous surfaces.
Such articles should never be used except on
prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the
damage they will do is ten fold to the good you
can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh
Cure manufactured by R. J. Cheney & Co.,
Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken
internally, acting directly upon the blood and
tissues, surfaces of the system. In buying
Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine.
It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo,
Ohio, by R. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Strength to Spare.
The majority of people do not possess an
adequate amount of power for the performance of
an ordinary labor. They are always in a
"run-down" condition, and so fall easily into
constipation, grip, pneumonia, and other
diseases. To obtain a healthy and strong
stomach, Strength comes from well-di-
gested food alone. Don't let nervousness don't
give you real permanent strength. But Fyner's
Dyspepsia Remedy does. Its right use pos-
sibly insures perfect digestion. For sale
everywhere.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
KIDNEY CURE. No matter how long the
disease has lasted, it is cured. It is a
wonderful cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-
tle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Improved Health is Not Easily Regained.
Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained it in
many cases. For every weakness and distress.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children
teething soothes the gums, reduces inflama-
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung
trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady,
Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

It afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac
Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c.
a bottle.

It is More Than Wonderful
Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,
and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.
Get
comfort by using them with Hindoceros.

Gastric Dyspepsia

And constipation
troubled me for
over a year. I grew
worse and could
hardly perform my
household duties.
I had severe pains
in my stomach, es-
pecially at night. I
treated with my
physician six
months without
avail. I resorted to
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
and having taken six bottles I am free
from all distress in my stomach and am no
longer troubled with dyspepsia. Mrs. M.
PARKER, Indian Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take,
easy in effect. 25c.

Successful

growers of fruits, berries,
and all kinds of vegetables,
know that the largest yields and
best quality are produced by
the liberal use of fertilizers
containing at least 10% of

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Pot-
ash on sandy soils, it is impos-
sible to grow fruits, berries and
vegetables of a quality that will
command the best prices.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boom-
ing special fertilizers, but are practical works, contain-
ing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and
are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for
the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

World's Fair HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Always WINS HOSTS OF
FRIENDS wherever its
Superior Merits become
known. It is the Safest
Food for Convalescents!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John G. & Sons, New York.

THE ARMSTRONG CO. does half the world's
windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of
wind power to 1/3 of what it was. It has many branch
houses, and supplies its goods and repairs
your windmills. It can and does furnish a
better article for less money than
any other. It makes Pumping and
Grinding. It makes Steel, Galvanized-Steel,
and Steel. Windmills, Pumps,
and Steel. Steel Towers, Steel Saws,
Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Food
Grinders. Send for circular. It will name one
of these articles that it will furnish until
you are satisfied. It is also making
Pumps and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue.
Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, California.

\$3 a DAY SURE

SEND your address
and we will show you how to
make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We run
the work and teach you how to
work in the locality where you live.
We have no expense and we will "split
the business fully; remain as you were
and we will give you \$25 for every day's
work; absolutely sure; write at once.
D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box 16, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

MODEL 1891.

MARLIN REPEATER

In 22 Calibre uses 22 short and 22 long rifle.
In 32 the 32 short and long rim and center-line cartridges.
All other calibres also made by
The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,
New Haven, Conn.

PARKER'S

HAIR REMOVER
Removes all unwanted hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Keeps the skin cool and moist.
Keeps the hair to its youthful color.
Cures itching scalp. It is a hair falling
out, and a hair falling out.
25c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

\$2.42 CASH WITH ORDER

SEND your address
and we will show you how to
make \$2.42 a day absolutely sure. We run
the work and teach you how to
work in the locality where you live.
We have no expense and we will "split
the business fully; remain as you were
and we will give you \$25 for every day's
work; absolutely sure; write at once.
D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box 16, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

RISO'S CURE FOR

COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup.
Cures Croup, Whooping Cough,
and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.
Send for circular. It will name one
of these articles that it will furnish until
you are satisfied. It is also making
Pumps and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue.
Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, California.

CONSUMPTION

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Con-
venience of Our Readers.

EMIGRATION SOUTH INCREASING.

New Gold Find—Chicago Has Two
Big Fires—Cuban News—New
Dummy Line—Several Lynchings.
Interesting News Happenings of
General Interest.

SOUTHERN.
G. B. Nuss shot and fatally wounded
Jerry Weir, of Leake county, Miss., a
few days since.

At Warrenton, Ga., Friday two ne-
gro women, Florence English and
Amanda Cody, paid the penalty on the
gallows for the murder of Cicero Cody.

Five theaters have been closed on the
Midway at the Atlanta exposition on
account of immorality, and the prop-
rietors fined \$100 each.

News has just been received that A.
K. Ward, the Memphis forger who
raised \$300,000 on worthless paper in
that city, has never been arrested, and
Chief of Police Moseley, who went
after him, is returning home.

The only three cities whose public
schools were awarded medals at the
Atlanta exposition are Birmingham,
Chicago and Philadelphia. Chicago's
medal is for excellence in drawing,
that of Philadelphia for sewing, while
Birmingham's medal is for excellence
in the entire range of school work.

News of the lynching of a negro in
a remote part of Horne county, Texas,
Tuesday night, has been received. He
was accused of riding a horse over a
little white girl in the road, inflicting
serious injuries on her. Later devel-
opments go to show that the mob got
hold of the wrong negro, and the
guilty one has made his escape.

The Shearer family in East Sherman,
Texas, are the victims of a mysterious
disease. Miss Jennie, aged 13, her
brother George, 21 years old, Maud,
a child of 7, all died within a few hours,
and Clark, 26 years old, is not expected
to live. McSwain Shearer, another
brother, aged 18, is also very sick.
The family moved to Sherman from
South Carolina about a year ago.

Reports to the Manufacturers' Rec-
ord show that the question of emigra-
tion to the south is attracting increas-
ing attention, both in this country and
abroad. Many northern and north-
western farmers are seeking homes in
the south, and arrangements are being
made for bringing settlers from Eu-
rope.

The award of medals and diplomas
of merit for exhibits at the exposition
has been made. The jury of awards
has made its report and the competi-
tion between the thousands of exhibi-
tors at the exposition has been settled.
In the list of awards Alabama heads
the list, in which the Sloss Iron &
Steel Co., and Dr. Eugene Smith, state
geologist, get gold medals.

While the Green Zouaves were drill-
ing at Terrell, Tex., F. M. Joyce, a
saloon man, fired four shots at W. E.
Oglesby, who was standing in the
street, a good deal under the influence
of liquor. One shot fatally wounded
Oglesby, who cannot live. Another
shot instantly killed S. I. Hucksby, a
young man, and a third went through
the right arm of B. M. Scott, Jr.
Hucksby and Scott are members of the
Zouaves.

WESTERN.

Systematic efforts will be made by
the leading railways to secure a re-
duction by the Pullman company to
reduce its rates for sleeping car ac-
commodations.

Chicago had a \$500,000 fire Thursday
in the burning of the feather and down
goods factory of Charles Ewrich & Co.
and other buildings adjoining.

Alvin Thomas, of English, Ind., 13
years old, killed his brother, 2 years
younger, and committed suicide. The
murder was caused by William, the
younger brother, reporting Alvin play-
ing truant from school.

A dozen generals and other officers
who were the blue left Chicago for the
south Wednesday to meet representa-
tive leaders of the gray to arrange
details for a petition to congress to
make the battlefield of Vicksburg a
national military park.

Charles Moore, of Chicago, is under
arrest for murdering his mistress, An-
nie Anderson. While she slept he tied
a rope around her neck, passed it over
the gas jet and with a sudden pull
drew her body up. He sat down, ap-
parently enjoying the scene, until she
was dead, and then made his escape.

Maj. W. S. Peabody has arrived in
Denver, Col., from Archulete county,
southern Colorado, bringing specimens
of ore taken from the largest vein ever
discovered. The vein, as described by
persons who have visited the spot, is
1,000 feet across. The ore averages on
the surface \$8 to the ton. If the dis-
covery sustains the claims of those who
have been upon the ground, a new gold
bearing region has been found, which
will eclipse anything in the known
world.

EASTERN.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana,
spoke before the great meeting in
Philadelphia, in Cuba's behalf, in
which he urged the recognition of Cu-
bans as belligerents.

The cruiser Minneapolis has been
given orders to take on coal and other
stores without delay and to sail for the
European naval station. Her destina-
tion is Smyrnia, Asia Minor, and her
duty will be to assist the flag ship San
Francisco and the cruiser Marblehead
in protecting the interests of American
missionaries and other citizens of the
United States.

Recent statistics show that there are
555 churches in New York city and
7300 saloons. That is to say, there is
one saloon for each 240 inhabitants
and one church for each 8430 inhabi-
tants; and there were 4,900,000 bar-
rels of beer consumed in the city last
year, which was at the rate of two
and a half barrels for each man, wo-
man and child.

FOREIGN.

The household expenses of the Sul-
tan of Turkey amounts to \$42,000,000
annually.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent

leader who recently entered the pro-
vince of Santa Clara, Cuba, has cap-
tured Fort Paley.

Spanish atrocities still continue in
Cuba. A company of Spaniards, under
Colonel Melino, while retreating over-
heard a sneering remark from a group
of women and children, which so en-
raged them that they fell upon them
and butchered ten women and six
children.

General Martinez Campos has ac-
cepted the services of Winston Leon-
ard Churchill, oldest son of the late
Lord Randolph Churchill, who has ar-
rived in Havana, as a lieutenant of
Hussars in the Spanish army in Cuba.

It is reported that Spain is prepar-
ing to press important claims upon the
government of Venezuela, simultane-
ously with the demand of Great
Britain upon the same country. There
is a report current also, that France
will join Spain, as she has claims of
her own to settle with Venezuela.

An experiment is to be tried this
winter in the streets of Paris in pro-
viding warmth and shelter for the
poor. In all but the richer quarters
there are to be awnings, under which
enormous braziers will be kept con-
stantly burning.

The battery of dynamite guns which
stretches along the bluffs south of
Fort Point for nearly a mile is now
ready to deal out destruction to any
invading navy that may appear within
three miles of the Golden Gate. The
great guns stare up at the blue sky
from behind steep bulwarks. They
look not unlike great frogs ready to
spring into the ocean. Lieutenant
Milroy, who has charge of the battery,
which defends the chief harbor of the
Pacific coast, is the largest in the
world.

DEBS IS FREE.

A Scene of Wild Enthusiasm at the
Jail.

Eugene V. Debs for five minutes
Friday afternoon was literally in the
"hands of his friends." It was just
after the arrival of the train load of
enthusiastic admirers of this great
striker leader at the little town of
Woodstock, where he again breathed
air of freedom for the first time for
a half a year. They had marched from
the railroad depot to the jail, and Debs
stood upon the steps awaiting them.
There was preliminary thunder of hur-
rahs, and then the storm of bottled-up
admiration broke, and there was a scene
in the annals of labor affairs. With-
out giving him a chance to speak the
crowd rushed wildly upon him, dragged
him from the steps and in a few mo-
ments had him high in the air. Those
who had the good fortune to reach
first were allowed the privilege of
holding him, and he passed from hand
to hand, while all the others struggled
to get near him. A casual spectator
might have taken the whole scene for
one of the many battles between rival
football teams, and have imagined that
Debs had the ball. The crowd kept up
a constant calling and the band played
on, selecting as their theme "See, the
Conquering Hero Comes." Debs took
it all in the good-natured spirit in
which it was meant, and when he was
led down began a handshaking soiree
that lasted until the train was nearly
ready to start. A luncheon had been
provided for his friends, but everybody
was so busy with congratulations that
few had a chance to taste the sand-
wiches which constituted the menu.

A train of six coaches, containing
about 500 of his admirers, came down
to Woodstock to greet him and carry
him back to Chicago. Among those
who went was Governor Waite, of
Colorado, who came all the way from
that state to be present. There was a
notable scene when he and Debs met.
Debs threw his arms around a tremu-
lous voice: "God bless you, my boy."
The governor seemed equally overcome.
He made some commonplace remarks
about being glad to see him again, and
then the two men fell to chatting on
the subjects nearest the hearts of both.

The march to the train was like the
triumphal entry of a ruler fortunate in
war rather than the welcome of a man
found guilty in the eyes of the law.

TRAIN WRECKERS

Succeed in Getting In Their Work In
New York.

Tuesday morning train wreckers on
the New York Central succeeded in
wrecking the fast mail. The wreckers
had broken open the company's tool
house near by and obtained a wrench
and crowbar, with which all the spikes
and fish plates from two opposite rails
on the southerly track had been re-
moved. The two released rails were
left in their places on the track. As
the train comprising four mail cars
and three sleeping cars came along at
the rate of about forty miles an hour
the locomotive left the track, bounded
over the ties and fell sideways into the
ditch 12 feet deep on the south side of
the track.

The first two mail cars shot over the
engine, the first one landing fully 75
feet from the point where the engine
left the track. The second and third
mail cars came together in an "Y" shape,
and the wreck of the engine laid in the
open space between them. Under the
second mail car, pinned down by a
pair of trucks and stone dead, was
found Engineer Hager. The fourth
mail car was topped part way over.
The first two sleepers were partly
turned over and the last one remained
on the tracks. Strange to say the two
loose rails had not been thrown from
the roadbed, the last car rocking upon
them. There were about fifty passen-
gers in the two sleepers, and not one
of them was hurt. A tramp who was
badly hurt, died a few hours after-
wards and many others were seriously
wounded. Four young fellows have
been arrested and are now in jail for
wrecking the train.

Mayor Strong Coming.

Mayor W. H. Strong, of New York,
will be in Birmingham two days this
week. He will be accompanied on his
trip by President Seth Low, of Colum-
bia college, General Anson G. McCook
and Mr. Joe Hodges, the mayor's pri-
vate secretary. They will be in At-
lanta Monday to attend Manhattan
day exercises at the exposition and
will come to Birmingham Tuesday
morning.

THE TREND OF TRADE.

At a Loss to Account for the
Depression.

INCREASED FAILURES REPORTED.

Iron and Steel Products and Pro-
visions Show a Marked Decline in
Prices—General Depression Still
Apparent—Gold Shipments Heavy.
Cotton Lowering.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review for the past
week says:

Failures for the first half of Novem-
ber amount to \$6,143,808 in liabilities,
against \$5,002,303 last year and \$7,248-
279 in 1893. Failures for the week have
been 320 in the United States, against
322 last year, and forty-two in Canada,
against thirty-one last year. Reaction
in business there is none. Efforts to
explain it or to attribute it to this or
that temporary influence are wasted.
When stocks bought in advance of con-
sumption have been worked off men
will be able to judge the cause. Final
distribution is to be expected and mean-
while prices are depressed by the sell-
ing of quantities bought for specula-
tion by the pressure of stocks, for
which consumers have not yet been
found, and by the idea that prices may
go still lower.

Gold exports have been lowering,
amounting to \$2,257,000 last week, and
presumably to \$7,350,000 this week, but
are rather a result than a cause of ex-
isting conditions. A little selling of
American stocks on European account
has followed forced releasing in foreign
stocks, but the new compact of trunk
lines promises better earnings for rail-
ways, though it has no speculative effect
and that with the corn carrying roads
are doing especially well. Earnings
for the first half of November are the
best reported for years, showing a gain
of 10.6 per cent over last year and only
8 per cent decrease compared with 1893.

Products are lower, without disturbance
or sign of panic. The cotton market
has been assisted all the week by small
receipts and remarkably stiff state-
ments of scarcity, but has gained a
sixteenth, though some think short
receipts were deliberately organized
by planters. It begins to be a deci-
sive fact that exports are small partly
because stocks abroad are heavy and
partly because the manufacturer
abroad does not find a market for the
usual quantity of goods, the British
being especially embarrassed.

In this country the cotton manufac-
turer has fared better than most others,
escaping an excessive rise and the re-
sulting decline. While some prices
were marked too high while cotton
was above 9 cents, most goods are held
at quoted prices, and the mills gen-
erally have orders to cover work into
next year, but it is becoming a ques-
tion whether retail distribution has
kept pace with manufacturers orders
or with sales to retailers.

Iron and steel products are lower,
averaging 1 per cent for the week and
7 per cent from the highest. Besse-
mer, anthracite No. 1 and barbing
quoted lower, while sales below quot-
ations are frequent. There is frequent
competition for orders, most works
having little ahead, and new business
is remarkably small. Structural work
is out down by the strike of house
workers here, and quite a number of
mills, principally bar, have stopped
within a few days. The association
reaffirms prices, but do not sell enough
to keep works busy.

Burned in Oil.

Chinese papers by the steamer Em-
press of China are bitter in their attack
on the Japanese authorities in Corea
whom they blame for the murder of the
queen. They assert that Japan is a
nation pretending to be civilized, but
is the most barbarous on earth. The
queen was hung up by the hair and
after being otherwise abused, tied
hand and foot, soaked in oil and burn-
ed in the rear of the palace, her re-
mains being reduced to ashes so that
all trace might be lost.

Thirty attendants of the queen, it is
alleged, were butchered, their corpses
being left about the place. When the
palace was attacked, of some 1,500
guards on duty, only six remained at
their posts, and they were quickly
dispatched.

According to Chinese reports there
were fifteen women of title in the
court, the queen, her mother, and 130
ladies-in-waiting. They were nearly
all soaked in oil and burned, while
the men's throats were cut.

Bloody Fights in Honduras.

Swarms of bandits and savages from
Guatemala and San Salvador are in-
vading Honduras and their depreda-
tions have been widespread. On last
Thursday, near Mount Brujo, the
Honduran troops made an attempt to
force the marauders to leave the coun-
try or disperse, but the bandits boldly
attacked the troops and a bitter fight
ensued at Lanapa. In this fight the
bandits slaughtered 120 troops and
then proceeded to loot the town,
butchered men, women and children
and subjected the women to the most
horrible and brutal treatment. A
bloody fight occurred among the rob-
bers when they came to divide the
booty, and they fought all day among
themselves, many being killed. Fresh
troops reached the scene while this
fight was in progress, and the bandits
were routed after many had been
killed. The fleeing bandits were pur-
sued by the troops, who put them to
death, showing no quarter.

Mexican Exposition Committee Ap-

pointed at the earnest so-
licitation of the representatives of the
Mexican government, has appointed
the following well known and experi-
enced business men of the state of
Alabama to act as a state committee
for the Mexican International expo-
sition, which is to open in the City
of Mexico on or about the 15th of Sep-
tember, 1896: Hon. H. D. Lane, chair-
man, Athens; Judge William Rich-
ardson, Huntsville; Major F. V. Ander-
son, Birmingham; Captain George D.
Ely, Montgomery; Hon. J. Craig-
Smith, Montgomery; Mr. Henry Fonde,
Mobile. The duty imposed upon these
gentlemen will be making propaganda
for the exposition among the manu-
facturers, as it will be the means of
opening up an extensive market, which
has been overlooked by the export
trade of the United States.

LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Falling Off of Internal Revenue
Receipts.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER DEAD.

Pressing Plans for the Defense of the
United States—Five Million Dol-
lars Drawn From the Treasury for
Export—Other Notes From the
Capital of an Interesting Nature.

Five million dollars was taken from
the treasury Saturday for export to
Europe. With this export the treas-
ury gold reserve stands at \$82,350,000.

Senor August De Seguiria Thedum,
Portuguese minister to the United
States, died at his residence in Wash-
ington, last week of congestion of the
lungs, after short illness.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The report of Joseph S. Miller, of
West Virginia, commissioner of in-
ternal revenue, states that receipts for
the fiscal year had fallen below his
estimates by \$27,753,000. This he at-
tributes to decision of the supreme
court declaring the income tax uncon-
stitutional after only \$77,000 had been
collected. His estimate for the year
was \$171,000,000. The actual receipts
were \$146,246,000.

Plans for Defense.

Secretary Herbert is pressing vigor-
ously the preparations of plans for
the defense of the United States
against possible attacks by any for-
eign naval power. Already much has
been done by the naval war college in
that line during the session just closed
under the secretary's direction, and the
programme for the next session, which
begins June 1, just carried forward
without interruption. The principal
problem will be the conduct of naval
operations in the Gulf of Mexico by an
American naval fleet and other work
will be construction of war chart and
defense plan of Nantucket Sounds and
the general strategic consideration of
Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

Chicago Has a Big Fire.

A fire, disastrous to life and property,
swept through the dry goods and
woolen exchange building in Chicago
Friday morning. Five firemen, in the
active discharging of their duties and
totally unmindful of danger, were car-
ried through a floor and buried under
tons of wreckage from the floors above.
Four of the men died, but the fifth
was not seriously injured. One girl
fell from a window and received in-
juries from which she died. A dozen
other men, women and girls were hurt
or overcome by smoke and many were
rescued from imminent death. The
property loss to the building at 215
and 217 Van Buren street, and 276 and
278 Franklin street, and contents is
estimated at \$400,000.

New Consort.

The Korean minister of the house-
hold has issued a proclamation an-
nouncing the intended selection of a
new consort for the king. According
to a time-honored custom the issue of
this proclamation has the effect of pro-
hibiting for the time being the mar-
riage of all girls between 13 and 17
years throughout the country. Thirty
or forty girls are to be nominated and
from among them will be first selected
three, and on one of the three the
final choice will fall.

Two Children Cremated.

Two small children of Ervine Robin-
son, laborer, were burned to death
Wednesday at South Pittsburg, Tenn.,
and only their charred remains were
found in the ashes of their home.
The children were aged one and two
years respectively, and were left alone
in the building while their mother
carried breakfast to her husband, who
is an employee of South Pittsburg Pipe
works.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

A determined mob of from 100 to 200
armed men from the vicinity of Joy-
nerville, Tenn., took the negro, Charles
Hurd, the slayer of the white boy,
James Kelly, by striking him on the
head with a whiffletree, from the Vart-
burg jail at midnight Wednesday and
hanged him to a tree about a half mile
away. He was given a minute to talk,
in which he admitted his guilt.

Another Fire at Meridian.

Tuesday the brick and iron and blind-
house of the Meridian Sash and Blind
factory, which was saved from de-
struction Saturday night, was com-
pletely destroyed by fire, together with
its contents of finished products of the
factory. Loss, \$30,000; insurance,
\$15,000.

Work to Be Commenced.

The Security Construction Company,
the concern which proposes to build a
railroad from Charleston to the West,
met a few days since and called for
the first installment on its capital
stock. The board of directors an-
nounced officially that work on the
new road would be begun at the earli-
est possible date.

No Inter-marriage.

A section in the new constitution for
South Carolina says: "The marriage
of a white person with a negro or
mulatto or persons who shall have one-
eighth or more negro blood, shall be
unlawful and void."

A Hint to Anarchists.

As was reported some weeks ago, a
letter sent to Rothschild at Paris ex-
ploded on being opened. There was
nothing new in that. Years ago many
members of the British Parliament and
others known to be opposed to Irish
home rule.